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'ARAFAT CHAIRS JOINT PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE MEETING 30 SEP

JN011255 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The joint leadership of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement convened last night under brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the revolution forces.

The joint leadership discussed latest developments in the current domestic, Arab and international situation, the situation in south Lebanon and the outcome of the various contacts and moves undertaken by the PLO.

'ARAFAT CONFERS WITH ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL

JN291753 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received at noon today Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who arrived in Beirut yesterday evening from Damascus.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in the Arab region, southern Lebanon and the occupied territories. They also discussed Arab League affairs and ways of supporting and strengthening the Arab League, in addition to the Palestinian revolution's support for the Arab League stands and efficiency in handling various issues on all levels.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH AL-'ASIFAH POLITICAL COUNCIL

JN291754 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] This afternoon, brother Abu 'Ammar met with the political commissioners council [majlis at-tafwid as-siyasi] of the Al-'Asifah forces. Brother Abu 'Ammar talked to the brother members of the council about developments in the international situation. A discussion was also held on political action and ways of developing it and increasing its activities.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT'S FRENCH TV INTERVIEW

JN290737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has stressed that the Palestinian people will continue to struggle as long as Palestinian soil remains occupied.

In an interview on French television, Abu 'Ammar questioned how the Palestinian people can be asked to halt their struggle while their homeland remains under occupation. Abu 'Ammar pointed to Gen Charles de Gaulle's role in liberating France. He said: De Gaulle and the European people resisted Nazi occupation. We, in our turn, are facing a Zionist military occupation which we shall continue to fight as long as it is present in our homeland.

'ARAFAT HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR FRENCH CP DELEGATION

JN290734 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar hosted a luncheon in honor of the French Communist Party delegation at noon yesterday. The French delegation is headed by Comrade (Maxime Gremain), member of the French Communist Party Politburo.

The luncheon was attended by Comrades Nadim 'Abd as-Samad and George Hawi, members of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo, and the editor-in-chief of the Palestinian magazine.

A fruitful exchange of views was held on international issues of mutual interest.

PLO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SEVERING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

JN011731 Doha QNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 1 Oct--A top-ranking PLO official has called for the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the United States.

Talal Naji, deputy commander in chief and assistant secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, said: It is not convincing enough to adopt a stand opposing the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy as a result of the Camp David accords without harming U.S. interests.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Naji said that it is necessary to adopt a firmer stand against the United States, since it is the godfather of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Naji, who participated in the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee meetings to consolidate steadfastness, stated that if Arab-U.S. relations maintain their present state, we can say that there is no faithful interpretation of the stand rejecting Camp David and, consequently, no real rejection of these accords. The Palestinian official warned that since we have not reacted properly against U.S. interests due to its enmity toward the Palestinian people and the Arab issue, the present situation is bound to continue.

Naji cautioned that it is necessary to distinguish between a political move aimed at gaining more recognition for the PLO and our revolution's just struggle and the political ambushes being prepared by the U.S. administration, which attempts to conceal the failure of its policy and plotting by exporting political balloons which take the form of illusory political gains for the PLO but in reality serve the U.S. administration. At this point, Naji cited Andrew Young, who was exported to us as a hero who sympathized with our issue but was later dispatched by Carter on a mission to Africa to call on its states to resume relations with Israel.

Naji announced the PLO's rejection of the U.S. plan for Lebanon, saying: This plan is merely a new chapter in U.S. plotting, and the United States is called upon to stop its aggression on southern Lebanon through its developed weapons, which are used by Israel to exterminate our people and liquidate Lebanon.

The Palestinian official said that there is an Arab negligence with regard to the situation in Lebanon, saying: Support cannot be given through statements and speeches.

Naji praised Syria's political decision to confront the Zionist air raids, despite the losses and suffering it incurs as a result of such confrontation. Naji added: We are aware that Israel plans to drag us into a total war at a time of its choice, but we have to distinguish between a total war and confronting aggression. This should not prevent us from confronting Israeli attacks and preventing it from liquidating Lebanon and exterminating the Palestinian people there.

The Palestinian official said that it will be useful to hold a summit conference next November, as was decided at Baghdad, so that the Lebanese issue could be foremost among the issues to be discussed, since the attacks on Lebanon are exacerbating an already dangerous situation.

Naji called for achieving a step forward from the stage reached previously in confronting opposing schemes. Naji added that Jordanian-Palestinian coordination comes within the framework of a stage-by-stage and strategic move to confront the Camp David policy and autonomy plot and consolidate the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territory. Naji concluded by saying that the strategic move was agreed upon in Baghdad in order to support the Palestinian people's struggle and enable them to attain their aims to return, determine their fate and establish their democratic state.

ATH-THAWRAH ON U.S. AIMS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN301729 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[30 Sep ATH-THAWRAH editorial: "The Litani will not be Israel's Border"]

[Excerpts] The conflict in southern Lebanon is between the Arabs and the United States. It is a conflict between the Arabs' right to survive and the Zionist-imperialist aggression launched to destroy the nation's and the Arab states' unity.

Every Israeli shell fired against southern Lebanon costs the Israeli international stand and the United States its international role, which it allegedly adopted to establish peace in the Middle East. The war of annihilation in southern Lebanon proves that the so-called Camp David peace has brought war and weapons of destruction to the region where an explosion threatens the whole of international society. Our steadfastness in southern Lebanon has exposed the peace agreement as an evil aggressive pact against the Palestinian people and a military conspiracy in which As-Sadat participates to liquidate the military presence of the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon.

In view of the world's increasing indignation and the huge international campaign to recognize the PLO, U.S. diplomacy has moved to establish a cease-fire in southern Lebanon--in other words, to stop the Israeli aggression. As usual, the United States has misread the status quo in the region and run into the stubborn presence of the Palestinian revolution and the realities of this presence in the Arab land and in the policies of its states and leaders.

After the losses of the United States and Israel in the 1978 military battle against the revolution, in their political and diplomatic battle against the Palestinian revolution--a loss which coincided with Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement--and in the war of attrition, the United States and Israel are again trying to exploit their military and political defeat and turn it into a political triumph by exploiting the Lebanese status quo which has been a target of attack by Washington and its tool, Israel.

The United States is asking for a permanent truce in southern Lebanon. The price asked for the truce is the withdrawal of the Palestinian revolution forces north of the Al-Litani River. Very simply, Washington wants to erase the military presence of the Palestinian revolution, which is struggling against the fake U.S. peace. The United States wants the troops of Palestinian and Lebanese steadfastness to withdraw from their posts of steadfastness to posts of vacuum, annihilation and forgetfulness so that the world may accept Camp David as an everlasting reality in the Middle East. With its political games, Washington wants to achieve what has been impossible for the Israeli forces to do with missiles and battles. We do not take Washington's invitation for a lasting truce in southern Lebanon as proof of Washington's humanity and good behavior. It is proof of its military and political failure.

It is the same old story and the same old scenario with a slight change of characters; the roles are still the same. The U.S. game is even attracting certain people who witness the atrocities of Zionist aggression and still blame it on the Lebanese-Palestinian nationalist presence in southern Lebanon.

We must mention some clear facts here. The United States and Israel are suffering massive political and diplomatic defeats before Palestinian diplomacy. To stop these Palestinian diplomatic triumphs, Washington has no way out but to blow up the Lebanese situation anew. This explains the utter lunacy in the isolationist front's stands and policies. They have begun to brazenly challenge the Lebanese Prime Ministry and refuse to recognize it. It is our right to call on all forces to reject the dirty U.S. game because we will not respond to any invitation shrouded in false U.S. peace. Naturally, it is an invitation to capitulation and to the removal of the Lebanese-Palestinian steadfast rifle away from the trench of nationalist steadfastness in southern Lebanon.

In conclusion we say that Camp David will not make the Al-Litani Israel's border. We will fight. It is our only choice. We call on all forces to join the joint forces' trench since there is no other trench to foil the U.S. conspiracy except that of steadfastness in southern Lebanon.

REPLACEMENT OF PLO'S TEHRAN REPRESENTATIVE REPORTED

JN281059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 28 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Sep--The Beirut paper AL-LIWA' states today that the PLO has decided to transfer Hani al-Hasan, its Tehran representative, and appoint Abu al-Mundhir, deputy chief of the PLO office in Amman, in his place.

The paper quotes Palestinian sources as saying that Hani al-Hasan will assume the post of personal representative of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN JIDDA

LD011328 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Jidda, 1 Oct (MAP)--The works of the human rights of the Islamic conference organization open here today in the presence of the delegations from several member countries of the commission, among which is Morocco.

The commission will study, during three days, the different aspects of human rights in Islam. It will approve some recommendations and resolutions that will be submitted to the eleventh conference of Islamic countries foreign affairs ministers, which will take place in Pakistan.

KUWAIT

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT AHIDJO ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD011450 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1314 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 October--President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon arrived here today on a 3-day state visit to Kuwait. Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Prime Minister and Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, ministers and senior officials were at the airport to welcome him. Talks are expected to cover relations between the two countries, the Middle East crisis and other matters of common interest.

PRESS COMMENT ON 'ARAFAT 'JERICHO STATE' REMARKS

LD011356 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 October--Two Kuwaiti papers comment today on the statements made by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat when he received black American leader Jesse Jackson in Beirut yesterday.

"'Arafat has exploded a political bomb which is bound to leave injuries in the body of the Israeli Government like the injuries caused by the fedayeen explosives in the occupied Arab territory," Kuwait's AL-QABAS writes.

'Arafat stated that the Palestinian resistance is prepared to enter into dialog and negotiations, and that it accepts the establishment of a Palestinian state on any part from which Israel withdraws, "even if it is only Jericho," and that it is difficult to [word indistinct] Israel because it possesses nuclear weapons. "Such language," the paper adds, "is new in the resistance dictionary. Israel is more disturbed by such language than by explosives, particularly when such statements are addressed to the United States through a large section of Americans, namely, blacks."

AL-QABAS, however, does not exclude the likelihood of explanatory notes being issued for 'Arafat's statements for the benefit of some sectors of Palestinian public opinion "because resistance as a whole and particularly its chairman should preserve for themselves a measure of freedom to move and maneuver. These are two basic conditions in any successful battle whether by arms or politics."

On the other hand, Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM expresses its doubts about the blacks' rush to express support for the Palestine issue. The paper adds that this move could be part of a wider American plan to withdraw guns from the hands of the Palestinians. The paper adds: "since the clamor raised over the meeting between former U.S. delegate to the United Nations Andrew Young and the Palestinian delegate, and the consequential resignation of Young, the black leaders have started to move. Their delegations began to visit the area in a well-studied emotional campaign to ask the PLO to stop its armed struggle and follow the example of the American civil rights movement.

"It is frightful," the paper says, "that the slaughter of the Palestinians, the expulsion of hundreds of thousands from their homeland and the crucifixion of the Arabs for 30 years should end in a 'Jericho state.'" The paper concludes by saying: If this is our position then we should not be surprised to see Israel persist in its humiliation of every heartfelt cause of ours. Are we not withdrawing at supersonic speed and have we not gone beyond all reason in our concessions.?"

AS-SADAT RESUMES DIALOG WITH UNIVERSITY STAFFERS

NC011615 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today resumed his dialog with the presidents, professors and teaching staffs of Egyptian universities.

The dialog, which began at 1100 today for the third successive day at the presidential palace in 'Abidin, was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, head of the presidential office Hasan Kamil, Education Minister Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi and Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan.

The president spoke on the Arab, external and internal situations. President Anwar as-Sadat explained the facts of the Arab situation since the preparations for the October War until now, saying that Egypt's destiny was linked with that of the Arab nation. However, he said, I cannot place the destinies of both the Arab nation and Egypt in the hands of the small ones to dispose of in accordance with the criteria of treason and treachery. However, in the name of Egypt, I undertake this task not in order to impose anything on the Palestinians, but to put the Arab cause on the proper course and to place the Palestinians at the beginning of the road. The small ones will not decide the fate of Egypt. This is what prompted me to resume my initiative and go to Jerusalem. I will also not place the fate of Egypt and the Arab cause in the hands of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Libya or Syria.

On the economic blockade of Egypt, the president said: We accept this economic blockade, but Egypt remains Egypt, which adhered to its responsible position even when it was defeated. Egypt crossed to victory with the Arab nation in the October War, and the price of Arab petroleum increased ten-fold at the expense of the blood of our sons. The Arab nation became the sixth power in the world thanks to Egypt alone. Egypt offered the Arab nation 100,000 martyrs and 40 billion pounds during its various wars to restore the dignity of the Arab nation.

The president said that treachery and treason should be rejected as the bases for dealings, adding: We will accept the battle of challenge until the end. Our economy will not be affected by the Arab boycott, praise be to God. We will continue to follow the path of peace.

Referring to the external situation, President as-Sadat thanked the U.S. President and the American people, Congress and the administration for the economic and military aid they are extending to Egypt. The president again thanked the U.S. President and people in the name of the Egyptian university officials and people for respecting Egypt's values after realizing that Egypt honors its word and can be trusted. He said: It is Egypt alone that counts in the Arab nation and in Africa. Egypt is the only entity in the region that represents the true meaning of a state. All Western European states respect Egypt and appreciate its stand. The only exception is the socialist camp.

Regarding the internal situation, the president said the government was now preparing the programs that would solve the urgent problems. It began with the communications problems and appropriated $1.8 billion for this purpose. It will tackle the other problems such as housing and foodstuffs.

Teachers Day Speech

NC012125 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1858 GMT on 1 October carries live the speech by Anwar as-Sadat on the occasion of Teachers Day.

As-Sadat begins his speech to the teachers at central committee hall by saying that although he has always been eager to meet with them, huge burdens in the past few years have prevented him from participating in the celebrations. He says that Egypt has passed through or is about to pass through the days of suffering. He says that Egypt must be rebuilt on a sound basis and that Egypt must be a state of science and faith.

As-Sadat then tells the teachers that Egyptians are living "the most glorious period of our life, despite what we suffer when it comes to hardships both in services and in various other aspects of our lives such as housing, food security and the period in which we are facing a blatant defiance by our brothers, whom we have offered and are still offering--in the name of Egypt--education and culture--things which you yourselves have also offered. You offered them things with which they were able to establish their societies. Nevertheless, we are facing a blatant defiance from them because we do not want to surrender our will or sell our decision. Egypt does not sell its decision or its will.

As-Sadat then notes that Egypt is building a state of one family in which everyone must participate in formulating Egypt's future. He says that there must be a takeoff that will build Egypt with all the greatness of the past and the superiority of the present.

As-Sadat then goes into the 1970-71 events when Egypt had to eliminate the centers of power once and for all and close the detention camps. He says that the 1972 constitution created freedoms and guarantees for the Egyptian people. He then briefly mentions the 1972 decision to expel the Soviet experts; the 1973 October war; the 1976 abrogation of the treaty with the Soviet Union; the 1977 peace initiative; the 1978 Camp David agreement; and the 1979 peace treaty with Israel. He says that through these various events, Egypt's suffering and its disintegration during the period of no war, no peace are over.

He says that today, Egypt is reaping the fruit of all its sufferings, noting that on 25 May, the Egyptian flag was hoisted over Al-'Arish to mark the beginning of a peace that means prosperity, something that war cannot bring.

As-Sadat says that in a few days Egypt will stage a military parade to show that even though it is building peace and living in peace, it is also building the strength that will keep its achievements, its heritage, its soil. He says that on 19 November he will go to At-Tur in Sinai, where God spoke to Moses. He notes that Sinai was separated from Egypt during the British occupation, but that next year, the completion of the tunnel under the Suez Canal will end this. He says that on 19 November he will call for the construction of a building in the holy valley in Sinai that will be a shrine for the Jewish, Christian and Muslim religions.

As-Sadat says that Egypt is now one country, one people and one family, with no differences between the ruler and the ruled. He says that there was a time when Egypt received alien principles, when its own sons harmed and offended it. He says that Egypt must return to its heritage, values, faith and nobility, saying that from the first stages of education Egypt must have a new revolution that is commensurate with today's developments in order to return Egypt to its high place. He tells the teachers that it is their responsibility to do this because they nurture the young. He urges them to throw away all the restrictions on education in order to build a new Egyptian man who will preserve the heritage of Egypt so that in the future he can face life and its challenges.

As-Sadat then says that he came to the Teachers Day celebrations tonight to tell them that Egypt's suffering has ended. He says: "You have heard me telling your brothers, the university professors, that the Arabs around us wanted to starve and punish Egypt. The fact is that they have punished themselves. The prime Minister will submit the budget and the plan within 1 month. We thank God that we have not depended on them for anything and that our budget this year--praise be to God--is better than our budget last year, when we received the Rabat Summit aid. This was the only aid that was extended to us. Despite the blockade, the boycott and this cheap method, which we must answer, you will find out that our budget this year is good."

As-Sadat then says that there will be a fund set up from the Sinai oil revenues to boost food security and the housing plans. He then notes that he could begin to distribute the money that will be received from the Sinai oil, but that if he and the others in power did so, then "they will be making a mistake." He suggests that they use the revenue to ease housing and food problems. He then says: "Let me tell you a secret that no one knows. As I told you, I asked the prime minister to keep the revenue from the Sinai oil in order to attack the problem of food security and to make the money available, at the cheapest possible prices, for the people and for the problem of housing. These problems should be attacked. Two days ago, a group came to negotiate with the prime minister to put some $5 billion at Egypt's disposal for the rebuilding. The repayment would come from the Sinai oil. [applause] The prime minister is conducting his studies and is working with this team. In addition to this team, the entire world is coming. When I say the entire world, I mean the United States, Europe, and all the rich countries, which respect the will of Egypt today, admire its policy and--led by the United States--are all coming to assist us in solving our problems without conditions."

"Therefore, I say to you: Let us be patient, because I prefer to use the money from the fund, which I spoke to you about, to repay the $5 billion, which will be spent to solve--in the manner of an assault--the problems of food and housing and the infrastructure."

As-Sadat then tells the teachers that their concerns over salaries and hospital care will be included in a plan that is now on the way toward implementation. He says that all that can possibly be done for them, even if this means taking money from the budget of the presidency, will be done.

In conclusion, as-Sadat says that he hopes to meet with them again next year, when what he has promised will hopefully have been achieved. He says that both in Egypt and the Arab world the teachers remain a symbol of Egypt's pride and the hope for the Arab nation.

AS-SADAT DISCUSSES ARAB SOLIDARITY IN OCTOBER INTERVIEW

NC291300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[30 September interview by President Anwar as-Sadat with Musa Sabri, editor-in-chief of OCTOBER magazine]

[Text] Cairo, 29 September.

Question: Your interview last week ended at the point where you called for the preparation of a paper on what all the Arabs, including the Palestinians, have offered for the main Arab issue, which is the Palestinian cause. It is your intention that this paper will be a statement of account disclosing the attitudes of the Arab states so that the world will know what we have done to ourselves or with ourselves. However, Mr President, don't you believe that this will put the responsibility on people who have nothing to do with what happened earlier? For example, we will have to go back to the attitude of King 'Abdallah. Can his grandson, King Husayn be held responsible for the actions of his grandfather, who was the agent of both Britain and Israel? Did Crown Prince Fahd participate in the wise attitudes of his brother, King Faysal? Are the other presidents who only played the role of spectators or satellites and had no role in what happened or is happening--can they be held responsible for the Arab nation or the Arab crime?

Answer: I know that it is difficult to pinpoint the beginning or the end of any historic event. Every event is born before it happens. To be more precise, events are like people; they are born in circumstances that have preceded them. In other words, people and events are like prefabricated houses--that is, they are prepared before they become high-rise buildings.

When Henry Kissinger published his recent memoires "The White House Years," on the period between November 1968 and January 1977, he did not confine himself to these 9 years but spoke about several years earlier. He could have spoken about scores of years earlier. Moreover, these memoires will still have their impact after scores of years.

It is true that a person does not choose his grandfather or father or mother. But a person can have an attitude toward everybody; he can accept them or reject them. He can also show respect and gratitude to them, or denounce the relationship that has produced him.

Let us read what King Husayn, who crushed the Palestinians in Black September, said about his grandfather 'Abdallah, whom the Arabs designated as their leader in the name of "Arab solidarity." In order to (?maintain) Arab solidarity, they chose a traitor as a leader and guide.

The political historians and analysts should tell us: Since that time--or before it or after it--has the Arab arena been a stage for political acrobatics or a hall for dancing or gambling? Is such a paper a diagnosis for a disease or an autopsy by a medical examiner? Is the Arab nation still alive and seeking, or is it the last and most ancient of nationalities whose time has come for us to bury, pray over, and weep over its golden ages? Is the Arab nation, which triumphed in October and achieved peace--which is a license for a civilized and productive life and for prosperity for all--still able to give? Is it that individuals come and go while peoples remain? We want to know all of this and something else.

I, for example, have announced since the beginning of my assumption of office that I am responsible for all the decisions taken by Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Many did not like this statement and thought that I was assuming more than I could bear. But I am responsible for the decision; for amending the results, correcting the course and getting the help of the July revolution to achieve the 15 May revolution; for getting the help of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's war plans, amending them, completing them and preparing the suitable atmosphere for them and then launching the October War--which preserved the July revolution and restored glory and dignity to Egypt and the Arabs--and then for leaping forward with the issue through the peace initiative.

Let every Arab official announce his position on what he has taken and what he has left, on what he has given and what he has offered to the Arab issue.

Question: Shall we begin this paper from the days of the crusades? Shall we begin it from the Jewish immigration under the British mandate of Palestine? Shall we begin it from the day the Palestinians sold their land to the Jews [words indistinct] allow its people to buy from the Israeli Arabs or the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip? Shall we begin it from the days of the Jewish gangs before the establishment of their state? Where should we start?

Answer: Choosing where to start is as difficult as choosing where to end. However, we must take from history just as we take from a living body or from a flowing garment. We must choose any beginning.

Some historians think that the wars of the crusades are a good and realistic start in order to learn who has risen and resisted and who has fought, won, lost and then won in defending any issue. But I do not want to fall into the temptation of relating historical events. We must quickly go ahead and analyze the events and choose what can make us all--old and young--become closer to them--if not partners in making them--or at least be witnesses to them.

I would not be very pretentious if I say that I shared in shaping many events that took us from one era to the other. This qualifies me to choose from the events of history what I can describe and explain. Let the start be from the beginning of my assumption of office in Egypt, or shortly before that. If people are not considered innocent in the face of international crimes but each individual is considered responsible even for keeping silent about it, so in the face of national events no politician can just be a spectator or innocent of everything that happened.

We can go back and talk about Egypt and how it was after the setback, although we are still suffering from the adversities of the setback, as you can see when I speak about the people's suffering and hardship in search of bread, housing, medicine and transport. After the setback, Egypt was shattered. When the Egyptian Army and people--which are dear to the entire Arab people--were insulted, it represented an insult to the entire Arab nation. Egypt was not only defeated before Israeli but before the Arabs as well. What was harsher than this was that Egypt was defeated before itself and the symptoms of defeat appeared in its people in the form of despair, humiliation and vulnerability to the epidemic of poisonous ideas arriving from Beirut. The victims were the sensitive section among our people, the youth in the schools and universities. The setback was a military one, the defeat a civilian one and the shame a national one.

I had to fight. War was necessary in order to recover the land and restore Egypt's pride and Arab dignity. God knows how much I suffered and endured. My biggest problem was that my people had not yet tested me and the Arab nation had not known me as a ruler, although it knew me as a revolutionary who started his political activity before reaching the age of 20.

My biggest problem was that nobody knew me and hence nobody believed me. At the same time, nobody believed that Egypt could awaken after its setback, that it could jump back after stumbling and that it was born to live--after Israel declared that all the Arabs, not only Egypt, were born to die while Israel, which triumphed in the 1948 war, the 1956 war and the 1970 war of attrition, would inevitably triumph in any other war we would wage.

I was pained by the domestic situation in Egypt which took the form of sectarian sedition, class animosity and petty opportunism. But none of this disturbed me. What did disturb me was that the Egyptian defense line was exposed before the enemy and it was necessary to do something to make us capable of confronting the enemy preparatory to fighting and triumphing over him. The easiest thing was to dream of this but nothing was more difficult than achieving this wish, but how?

It was our duty to alleviate the suffering on the domestic front and prepare the military front for fighting. At the same time, it was our duty to strengthen the Arab front, for the battle would be an Arab one.

I have chosen this beginning so that a judgment may be made for us or against us on a issue which is being raised now and will continue to be raised: the issue of Arab solidarity. Arab solidarity means that the Arab should stand alongside his Arab brother for the sake of all the Arabs.

Just as it is said that several crimes have been committed in the name of freedom--which is a beautiful word--so also several ugly crimes have been committed and are still being committed in the name of Arab solidarity--which is also a very beautiful term.

In 1972 we in Egypt discovered that our military preparations needed reorganization and coordination and a comprehensive scientific study. We began by erecting an earth barrier facing the Israeli earth barrier. The Jews laughed at us by saying the Egyptians were used to building pyramids. We concealed our military preparations behind the earth barrier. The details were many and known and were declared several times in an atmosphere of suspicion and pessimism even among the armed forces commanders, who did not believe that war was inevitable.

My slogan was not to throw Israel in the sea, a slogan which is being reiterated by Al-Qadhdhafi now while he is 4,000 miles from Israel. My aim was to activate the military situation by staging a limited war. I knew the limits of my ability and the limits of the ability of the enemy. I knew my limited ability to fight and keep the fight going and the unlimited ability of the enemy, who depended on the United States for bread, weapons and ammunition. I was not fortunate to that extent in my dependence on the Soviet Union as I had expelled 18,000 Soviet experts before the October War.

All of us must demand to know the full facts from official documents--what happened before, during and after the October War. Many of those who are witnesses to these events are still alive, but most of them are without a sense of shame. It is the right of all peoples to know.

Question: Is it necessary to define the meaning of this Arab solidarity? Egypt thought it should go to war and worked for war. Egypt has much combat experience. It has an army and experts. In such a case, many Arab states become spectators only and they cannot be partners in the battle. They certainly shoulder some moral or financial burden. Hence, Arab solidarity in the exact sense of the word means solidarity among the parties to the battle only and Saudi Arabia as the biggest Gulf state. Therefore, Arab solidarity means Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi-Jordanian solidarity. Does this definition and narrowing down of the field of historic research agree with what you want to say?

Answer: Not all of it agrees with what I want to convey to the Arab nation. Those who attack Egypt are many. Therefore, we must take them to task. Those who expressed solidarity with Egypt are also many. But this definition is acceptable for the time being if you take Syria, my partner in the battle, as an example of the lie of Arab solidarity.

It seems that many Arabs have a better understanding of Syria or, more precisely, the 'Alawite Ba'th, than me, and they knew my friend Hafiz al-Asad better than I knew him. I was content to consider Hafiz al-Asad a faithful friend. I never doubted for one second his promises and pledges. Perhaps King Faysal, God bless his soul, knew Hafiz al-Asad and the 'Alawite Ba'th more profoundly. When I met him on my way to Damascus before the war, he, God bless his soul, asked me if I had confidence in Hafiz al-Asad. I assured him of this. He then made his famous remark: Hafiz al-Asad is a Ba'thist and 'Alawite and all these characteristics together and you trust him? I assured him that Hafiz had my absolute confidence. Isn't he my friend? When King Faysal told me this, I remembered what he told me in the presence of Hafiz al-Asad: The Golan was sold, Your Excellency President al-Asad.

King Faysal meant that the Golan Heights had been sold by the Syrians to the Jews in the 1967 war. It was not easy for the Golan Heights to fall to the Israelis. It was cleared of mines and the fortifications were evacuated 2 days before the battle. Damascus Radio announced that Al-Qunaytirah, the capital of the Golan, had fallen. The announcement was made 20 hours before Al-Qunaytirah had actually fallen. As a result of this scandal, the poor announcer, who received the report and did not know from where, was executed. We must begin investigating the crimes of the Arabs and the Arabs' relinquishment and sale of the Arab land to the Jews. This happened, but no one investigated it. The victim was an employee in a closed room who read the news supplied to him.

I did not want to mention to King Faysal that I was going to Damascus to discuss with Hafiz al-Asad the issue of the impending war. Syrian Defense Minister Talas announced at the meeting of the Egyptian-Syrian command that Syria was not ready to enter the war before the spring of 1974. I had already agreed with Hafiz al-Asad in Burj al-'Arab on the date of the battle. We both saw the detailed plan which Muhammad al-Jamasi drew up in his own handwriting.

In Damascus, the Syrian defense minister denied what Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il had reported to the effect that Syria was not ready for war. He said that Syria was ready to fight on 6 October as agreed upon. It was the most suitable day on the basis of scientific, astrological, and atmospheric considerations as well as the tide and the position of the moon. It was a coincidence that this day was Atonement Day [Yom Kippur] for the Jews.

Regarding the victorious October War I am endlessly perplexed over a decision Hafiz al-Asad and I agreed upon. I am perplexed over why he shirked, denied or changed his mind about that decision. All the details are well known. Three times he asked for a cease-fire through the Soviets. I can only explain it by saying Hafiz al-Asad was a toy in the hands of the Ba'th Party. When preparations were made for the Geneva conference Syria rejected it, but then agreed on holding the conference provided that Egypt would negotiate on its behalf. Syria said the first disengagement agreement was an Egyptian plot. It said the second disengagement agreement was an Egyptian plot to take Syria out of the battle and that if the Egyptians remained patient for some time they would have seen the counterstrikes that Syria had saved for the Israeli Army and so on and so forth with more Quixotic myths about the brave heroes. From all of this I perceived that Hafiz al-Asad was helpless and that the Ba'th Party was the motive force consisting of an evil group of political professionals. It is no secret that Syria left the battle after 3 days. Egypt continued to fight alone until the United States intervened. Then we had to stop fighting because we could not fight the United States. Kissinger threatened us against advancing one step and threatened us once again against trying to destroy the bulge that the Israeli Army made when it crossed west of the Suez Canal. Kissinger showed me a photo taken by a U.S. spy satellite. The picture was clear. Egypt was able to capture 200 Israeli tanks and conquer 6,000 soldiers. What was achieved for the Arab nation? The October victory was the Arab nation's greatest and most glorious battle throughout the ages. Egypt had to exert strenuous efforts to make this small sentence a true fact.

Before the October War Egypt was in just as great a state of disintegration as the rest of the Arab world. The Egyptian was the ugly man in the Arab world. I cannot accuse any of the Arabs. The Arabs feared that Egypt might make troubles or coups. No clear change occurred to alter this ugly picture of the Egyptian until the Khartoum conference and the emergence of King Faysal's graciousness. He paid money to support Egypt and forced Kuwait to pay more than he did. Only then did Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir feel ashamed before King Faysal and order an immediate end to hostile acts inside Saudi Arabia. If any heedless excesses occurred in Saudi Arabia later, I can say for sure that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was unaware of them. It is funny that Saudi Arabia eventually increased the state of alert among its armed forces to confront secret attempts made by Egyptians against the Saudi regime. It is strange that Saudi Arabia received this information from Syria. Ever since assuming power in Egypt, I have stated that I have nothing to do with what happens in any Arab country. Similarly, no Arab country has anything to do with what happens in Egypt out of respect for each country's sovereignty over its people and resources.

There were some common classifications and definitions in the Arab world: corrupt monarchies and good republics; reactionary monarchies and progressive republics; and the slogan that there would be no solution to the Palestinian question except on the debris of the royal palaces and that only progressive shacks should survive.

If we go back a little, we will find that the reactionary countries are the ones that supported the progressive countries. Saudi Arabia, the peak of reaction under this classification, gave help to Egypt, Syria and Jordan. King Sanusi is the one who paid for the Egyptian tanks. Although there were British and U.S. bases in Libya, King Sanusi did not hesitate to send $10 million and another $10 million 3 months later.

Now where are the reactionary countries and the progressive ones? Saudi Arabia is standing on the side of progressive Iraq; progressive Syria and progressive Libya and progressive Algeria are standing against reactionary King Hassan. Saudi Arabia is holding hands with Al-Qadhdhafi in preparation for the Cuban, East German and Bulgarian mercenaries to attack the Muslim Arab progressive Sudan. From the beginning, my task was to extend my hand and to embrace all the Arab brothers before fighting because the battle was Arab and death makes no difference among a Muslim or a Copt, an Egyptian or an Arab. As poet Shawqi said, all Arabs in the east share their problems. That is, as Arabs we had one enemy. What happened on the Arab front reflected on the African front and the nonalined countries and on the United Nations. When victory was achieved it was an Arab victory. It is true that the Egyptians are the people who fought and were martyred, but the Egyptians are Arab and the cause is Arab. Many Arabs stood behind us to encourage us and King Faysal was a model of these people.

Question: Neither I nor others know how the bilateral summit meeting among the leaders proceeded. For example, is there a voice recording of what took place between you and Hafiz al-Asad in Burj al-'Arab? We note in this respect that some official delegations record everything that takes place at meetings among leaders. These recordings are official documents and they can be referred to, thus making it difficult to back down on them or deny them. If Hafiz al-Asad were to deny what took place before the battle and the exchanges you had together, what concrete evidence is there proving what had taken place? Hafiz al-Asad has, for example, denied that both of you agreed that the war should be limited and said that you agreed on a protracted war.

Answer: I do not want to divulge the secrets of the battle. There are still many secrets and it would not be militarily feasible to divulge them now. However, I am not divulging a secret when I say that I agreed with Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of military men, who are still alive, that this battle should be limited. I knew that Israel could not fight for a long time because war to Israel means the total disruption of everyday life. In a war, the doctor would have to close his clinic and the engineer his office and everybody would have to take up arms. Therefore, life must not be disrupted for long. This is why Israel launched blitzkrieg and intensive wars and this is why the Israelis made their mistakes. They apply what is written in the books after understanding it and training in it. Anyone who acts this way must succeed. But departure from the textbooks confuses the Israelis. This is what actually happened in the October War. What the Jews claim for themselves in the October War is propaganda to boost the morale. All of us know this.

Field Marshal Ahmad Isma'il held discussions with the Syrian commanders and tried to rectify a grave mistake. However, they did not heed his opinion. The Syrians had prepared a plan to restore the Golan after 48 hours. Field Marshal Isma'il drew their attention to the fact that the Israeli Army was one of the best armies in the world and that this plan was totally wrong. He explained the reasons but they shrugged their shoulders and the result was that the Israeli Army crushed them.

I am again puzzled by Hafiz al-Asad. At one time he says the war should have been short and at another time says that it was Egypt which pulled Syria out of the battle for which it had prepared itself.

Hafiz al-Asad cannot deny what I told him in Burj al-'Arab, for many reasons which do not have to be mentioned. I told him: Hafiz, I fear lest the lines where the Jews stand become natural borders. I fear lest the Golan, the east bank of the Suez Canal, the West Bank and the Gaza sector become their borders. They must be pushed back on all fronts.

I fear lest the fait accompli situation be imposed again as happened with the line linking the Oder and Neisse Rivers which was established in the 1945 Potsdam agreement. The Russians insisted on stopping at this line which cuts off a part of East Germany that was annexed to Poland. The allies approved this and East Germany approved it in 1950.

The Soviets were annoyed by my repeated reference to the Oder-Neisse line and sent to tell me that there was no need for this repetition, which was causing them much embarrassment.

I also told Al-Asad: You cannot deny that I do not want to meet the same fate as U.S. General Custer, who was isolated by the Indians and then killed. I am not impressed much by the fact that he fell from his horse. What is disturbing is the fact that he was isolated until he died. It is true that he was given an impressive funeral and that the horse marched in the funeral on behalf of his master, but the fact remains that the Indians killed General George Custer and 267 officers in 1876. Because of their fear of being surrounded until death--just as happened to them in the Masada fortress 19 centuries ago when 960 Jews took refuge in this fortress to escape the Romans--the Jews will not fight inside their borders. They fought and are still stationed on Arab territory. We must be aware of this and manage our own affairs before we become stuck with this shameful situation.

I admit that Hafiz al-Asad was happy with the studies he read about the circumstances of the battle and what he heard about the chances of its success. However, as always, he had barely arrived in Damascus before turning into another person. This is a question worth studying. It is a basis for the judgment--conviction and acquittal--in the case of Arab solidarity.

Question: To pursue my previous question, is it not really strange that Egypt and Syria should disagree to this extent before the whole world and before Arab parties and yet no investigation has been carried out to discover the truth? Syria emerged from the war affirming to the entire world that it was Egypt which prevented it from eliminating Israel. What is more strange is that you find some areas who believe Syria or at least have suspicions about Egypt's stand.

Answer: This is the very essence of the Arab problem, the essence of Arab morals based on courtesy to the brothers and concealing their shortcoming. This is emotional behavior and not a scientific method. The fates of peoples should not be hostage to the whims and emotions of individuals.

After the cease-fire, I was informed by King Faysal that As-Saqqaf would visit me carrying a private message. Diplomatic custom required that I should be notified that an envoy of the king would arrive. After that an appointment would be set for him to meet with me. But King Faysal sent him immediately. Therefore, I thought it must be a serious matter. It was indeed serious. The king's message indicated that he was deeply disturbed by what Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had said--namely that there was an Egyptian-American plot against the Arab nations.

Hours after that, Kuwaiti Minister of State 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn came to me with a similar message from the amir of Kuwait and for the same reason. I assured the two men and explained to them Egypt's stand and Syria's lies. Although the matter ended at this point, they should not have done this. They should have investigated the matter further but nothing of this sort happened.

This is the essence of the problem. All of us kept quiet about what was wrong. The Syrians and others persisted in their lies. The Arabs stood like spectators because they did not want to widen the Arab differences out of concern for Arab solidarity. The Arabs believe that confrontation and discussion necessarily lead to disagreement and not to rapprochement and reconciliation. This is still the opinion of the Arabs. That is why they have not faced Israel and have not entered into a dialog with it in order to solve their problems. Instead they have left this to Egypt while denouncing what Egypt has done. At the same time, they are circling around Israel and the United States and are discussing matters secretly in order to reach the same goal that Egypt has reached.

Are these the moral shortcomings of the Arabs? Is it only us [words indistinct] this abnormal behavior? When shall we learn from other peoples who were enemies for hundreds of years, [words indistinct]? When shall we put an end to what must end?

Question: What do the Arab brothers want of Egypt? What must we do to satisfy them? If we do not fight, they say we have capitulated. If we fight and win, they say we have conspired. If we reach agreement, they say there are secret clauses. IZVESTIYA said a few days ago that there is a secret clause in the Camp David agreements. This is the same traditional Soviet method of casting doubt on any Egyptian policy without offering any alternative or a better method.

Answer: Someone must ask them what they really want--this is provided that they know what they want. Some Arab states rejected the agreements before reading them. They followed the Soviet line in casting doubt on everything. The Soviets informed Yasir 'Arafat and Hafiz al-Asad of the public agreements and the alleged secret agreements for disengagement.

I do not know what they want. I find myself forced to state [words indistinct] hundreds of years. It is hatred toward the leaders of Egypt, and Egypt, as I said in my previous interview, had no choice in being the leader of the Arab world.

Should I make a new classification--and I hate such classifications? Should I say that the states which have men have no money and those which have money have no men? Should I repeat what we say in the village that the rich man asks for a stomach to feed, and God gives him a piaster; the poor man asks for a piaster, and God gives him a stomach to feed.

Should I say that the rich countries have no issue and the poor countries have an issue, and that for the sake of the issue we sacrifice life itself, and those who have no issue invent an issue for themselves so they can have a role. And if they do not have a role, they will buy it with money. But the money which buys weapons does not make the weapons able to fight without men. Therefore, we see Saudi Arabia piling up weapons like Libya, and hiring officers from South Korea, Formosa and other Islamic states.

I see no fault with anyone who has a role or wants to have a role. The Arab action is wide, multifaceted and multilateral. In the Arab action, each man can offer money, material or moral support. This is what Arab solidarity is all about. Let us set Egypt aside and ask what they have done for each other. What have they done for communist Yemen? What have they done for steadfast Sudan other than antagonizing it? What have they done for Sudan other than lie in wait for it? What have they offered Morocco against the POLISARIO?

A few days ago one of the ayatollahs said that Bahrain was the prey of Iran. The ayatollah added that the amir of Bahrain was a new shah. Is it true that he is the only shah in the Gulf? Is this not a warning to all the amirs in the region? What are the families of Al Sa'ud, As-Sabah, Al Nuhayyan, Al Thani, Al Khalifah and Al Maktum going to do?

I told Vice President Husni Mubarak to convey to the sultan of Oman Egypt's readiness to fulfill its commitments in accordance with the joint Arab defense agreement to defend Bahrain against any Iranian aggression and that we are prepared to respond to the call of any Arab state if it asks. Egypt, however, will not impose its aid on anybody. We have not and will not impose our political philosophy or ways of rule, although it is true that the social and political stability in Egypt leads to a continuous comparison between the state which follows modern systems and the states that are governed by the tribes according to an individual Bedouin system based on protocol and favoritism.

I know that there are differences among members of the ruling families in the Gulf. I do not want to interfere because this is their own affair and they are free to keep quiet about these differences and raise their voices and interfere in matters which do not concern them. They too are fighting outside their borders to divert the attention of the people inside their borders from their family problems. These differences will undoubtedly worsen. This is what I had previously described as the labor pains--the painful pains which precede the birth. I implore God Almighty to be kind to the Arab nation. O God, I ask you for no punishment but for kindness.

Do I have to say that I must laugh a lot about what they say regarding the secret provision? Is it possible to hide anything in this modern age? The entire world is open and exposed and nobody can hide anything from the satellites. Nobody can hide anything from all the information media. Is there one secret in the United States? All agreements must be submitted to the Congress and the Senate. Every member of both houses has some link with a newspaper or a television network. Can Israel hide a single secret? Israel is different from all the countries in the world in that all agreements must be submitted to the Knesset before the Cabinet approves them. The government ratifies the agreements after they are debated and approved. This differs from constitutional practice throughout the world where agreements are approved by the government--the executive power--before being submitted to parliament for debate and ratification or rejection. We follow this constitutional practice. In these circumstances, what could the Israeli Knesset hide from the Jewish people and the entire world? Despite this, the long Arab tongues are parroting what Moscow Radio and the newspapers have been saying--secret clauses, an agreement behind the backs of the Arabs and a plot against the Arabs.

We must investigate all this and study it. All the Arabs must know who is innocent and who is guilty, although I can see that none of them, including the Palestinians, are innocent of the blood of the Palestinian people.

Question: Don't you think that a role the Arab brothers should have played was to have a say in the Egyptian war decision as well as peace decision? Some Arab leaders have said that President as-Sadat neither consulted them nor submitted his decision to them, and that, as a result, they felt that their role was very meager or humiliating in that they would have had to support Egyptian decisions about which they knew nothing. Do you not think that they are somewhat justified in this?

Answer: I have read that Prince Fahd says that As-Sadat was with us in Riyadh but did not tell us that he intended to go to Jerusalem. This is true, but the question is why? Before that I met with my partner Hafiz al-Asad and informed him of my intention, just as I told him about the war decision before. I told him: I am going to wage a battle and I do not want to embarrass you. You are free, but I thought that I should inform you of my decision. I was happy that Hafiz al-Asad agreed. This is solidarity.

When I visited King Faysal and told him about the war decision, he did not wish to ask me about the zero hour for the war. He just expressed hope that that war would go on for some time so that we would be able to adopt a unified Arab stand. Faysal then cut off the oil supplies. It would have been sufficient to cut off 20 percent of the oil supplies to produce the desired effect. He did not ask me about the date or the plans for the war. And I did not ask him about what he was going to do or decide. He did not embarrass me and I did not embarrass him.

The same applies to Prince Fahd. If I were to have told him that I intended to go to Jerusalem, he would have supported me in secret and disavowed me in public, or he may have kept quiet without saying yes or no. I made a point of not embarrassing him and I alone bore the responsibility of failure or success. I was destined to fight and continue the war and reap its fruits, and also not to stop the quest for peace. Politics is my life. It was never a luxury. There is no luxury in my life. I began my life behind bars, fighting the British occupation. I will continue to fight occupation and I will, as long as I live, work for peace in Egypt and the Arab countries. War is not a feast, nor is peace. Entry is not by official invitation. The battle is an open arena and everyone has to pick up his weapon and fight.

I did not ask Saudi Arabia to tell me if it was going to put up the oil prices, time after time. Nor did I seek a share in the billions accumulated by Saudi Arabia as a result of our sacrifices in the October War. So, may God bless what He has given them and bless what He has given us. What Egypt has in the form of people, capabilities, expertise, land, and future, is not inconsiderable. We bear no grudge against anyone and we are not ungrateful to anyone who has done us a favor.

When the Soviet ambassador came to me, more than once, stressing that Syria had asked the Soviet leaders to work for a cease-fire, I realized that it was Egypt's destiny to fight alone, and I felt--I said it to those around me--that I was like Churchill when he was abandoned by French President Petain before the 1940 truce.

Isn't it strange? I assured Hafiz al-Asad before the battle that I was going to wage the battle alone and that I did not want to involve him in it, but he insisted on fighting. When the fighting began, he insisted that it should be stopped. Why?

Hafiz al-Asad admitted to me that the Russians had emphasized to him that if a war broke out I and my troops would drown in the Suez Canal, and that Hafiz al-Asad should save his forces to be able to assume Arab leadership.

I cannot describe what went on in my head when I heard that from him. Was it bitterness, a sense of loss, and grief for us and the fate of the Arab nation? Was it national shame, a combination of ignorance and treason? Isn't there a wise man in the Arab nation? Is the Arab nation unable to give birth to anything except long tongues that have taken Arab dialog to the lowest degree of meanness?

I do not know how to describe the Arab thinking that emerged from the new Baghdad alliance. Is it political decadence? Is it...I bite my tongue so as not to say such words that do not befit me or us. However, we must face ourselves and what we hate. We must face the fact that we suffered from hiding and denials. The whole world condemned Lenin when he described human feelings as a bottle of water. Lenin wanted to say that human feelings are trivial. It appears, however, that the biggest enemies of Lenin and Marxism unconsciously hold the same opinion. They think they are not hurting our feelings and paining us by hurting Egypt's pride, threatening it with starvation and adopting an arrogant and presumptuous attitude toward us. They are making a big mistake. I regret to say that the Arabs have not changed, but have instead regressed. Egypt alone has changed. We were and still are more civilized and advanced. The Arabs have become small in our eyes because we have grown bigger. We are looking at them from a higher position.

Incidently, I remember a joke that I heard from a great politician. He said that a rich ugly dwarf had married a beauty queen. She was asked: Why did you marry with such a man? Could you not find a younger and more handsome man? The beauty queen said: You did not see how gigantic he looked when he stood on his riches.

The Arabs look gigantic when they stand on their money, but in fact they are dwarfs. This is another problem that Egypt can do nothing about. Egypt has no choice; it was and always will be a giant with its long history, bitter struggle and great international achievements. What can we do if the others are short and buy artificial golden limbs to look younger and bigger.

They are people without a cause. If they have a problem, it will be where, how and when to spend their thousands of millions. Egypt, however, has crushing problems. What our people are suffering from is not new and did not begin with my era. Our suffering began a long time ago. Strangulation and soaring prices tightened their grip. The people have a right to find what they need. They have a right to ask for the essentials and luxuries. They have a right to see justice and good examples prevail. As I have said before, whether our suffering began in my era or in 'Abd an-Nasir's and whether I know all or some of the details, I am responsible for it. I am responsible for diagnosing the disease and finding the remedy.

We sought peace in order to remove the burden from our people because the cost of war is exorbitant. We did not choose war to cause our people to starve, get sick and crowd the buses, hospitals, schools and rooms. War was our destiny. Thus we took steps toward peace to alleviate the sufferings of our people. As we have not yet achieved full peace and a comprehensive solution, we similarly have not alleviated the suffering of the people. Since politics is a luxury that a starving man cannot afford, he is excused. How can we separate war and peace, economics and politics? We must put our hands together on the zones of pain in our people. We must check the soaring prices and the merchants' greed. We have suffered so much from ourselves and from others. We have the right to enjoy the necessities of a decent life.

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON ARAB, GULF ISSUES IN MUSCAT

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[Report by Salamah Ahmad Salamah on press conference held by Vice President Husni Mubarak before leaving Muscat on 26 September]

[Excerpts] The following is the text of the press conference Husni Mubarak held after his 1-hour talks with Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id yesterday:

Question: What were the most important subjects dealt with in your discussions with Sultan Qabus?

Answer: Before I begin my answer, I seize this opportunity to thank his majesty the sultan and the Omani people on behalf of President as-Sadat and the Egyptian people. I came to brief his majesty the sultan on the results of President as-Sadat's talks in Haifa and the progress achieved in the autonomy talks as well as on the results of my talks in the United States and Austria.

Question: What is your assessment of Omani-Egyptian relations?

Answer: Omani-Egyptian relations are very good. Here I feel as if I am in my own country. We always consult one another on all matters. Relations are strong between Oman and Egypt, between the Omani people and the Egyptian people and between his majesty the sultan and the president.

Question: Did you peruse the plan for the protection of the Strait of Hormuz?

Answer: I have an idea about it. I say and affirm that the protection of shipping is necessary and vital as far as the Strait of Hormuz is concerned and we support this plan.

Question: Can you give us an idea of the results of the autonomy talks?

Answer: These talks are supposed to continue for 1 year. The issue is 30 years old. The talks with the Israelis are not easy and we have now reached the crux of the problem, which is the Palestinian issue.

Question: What are the results of your trip to the United States and Austria?

Answer: I have communicated the results to his majesty the sultan and it would be unreasonable for me to announce them over the microphones at press conferences. I discussed a number of political subjects there, including the Palestinian issue. The discussions were successful and we made great progress on economic and military matters.

Question: What is your opinion about the threats and pressures to which Oman is being subjected in the Strait of Hormuz and the threats to the Gulf states by Iran, which recently threatened to occupy Bahrain and has fomented disturbances in Kuwait?

Answer: Oman is capable of dealing with the situation in the Strait of Hormuz. As for Iran's threats to the Gulf states, they reflect a dangerous trend that threatens the security and safety of the area.

Question: There have been rumors that Egypt has sent arms to Morocco.

Answer: Why rumors? President as-Sadat announced this openly. An aggression has been committed against Morocco in which 600 Moroccan soldiers were killed within their borders and on their soil. Morocco asked for aid and we acted quickly because this was aggression against the sovereignty of an Arab state. We have sent them ammunition and the equipment they asked for. We will do the same thing with any Arab state if asked to do so, in accordance with the joint defense agreement.

Question: Is Egypt prepared to send more than weapons and ammunition to Bahrain? And will it be possible for Egypt to have a role in protecting the Strait of Hormuz?

Answer: The protection of the Strait of Hormuz is left to Oman and it is capable of doing so.

Question: Are you prepared to go to Bahrain if invited?

Answer: If Bahrain asks me, I will go there immediately.

Question: Despite relations being severed?

Answer: This is a serious matter. The severance of Arab relations is a transient crisis and will pass. When danger is involved, such matters must be discounted and any Arab state that is exposed to danger must be supported irrespective of the nature of the relations.

KHALIL, JESSE JACKSON MAKE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

NC011352 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1138 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil this morning received at his office U.S. black leader Reverend Jesse Jackson.

After the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, Dr Khalil made a statement in which he welcomed Jackson to Egypt and said that he wholeheartedly supports Jackson's mission and efforts to promote a peaceful solution to the problem and explain all the details of the situation to the American people in an attempt to convince the U.S. public of the legitimacy of the Palestine cause and of the Palestinian people's rights.

Dr Mustafa Khalil also said: I do not try to interfere with or influence U.S. domestic policy in any way because my official position does not permit me to do so. However, since I had this opportunity, I explained the whole situation and all the details very frankly, especially topics related to Camp David, the current negotiations and our views on the question of the settlements and on Israel's recent decision to allow Israelis to buy Arab land in the West Bank and Gaza.

He added: I did not conceal anything from Mr Jackson and I tried to explain all our positions. It is up to him to accept or reject the views I have expressed.

Concluding his statement, Dr Khalil expressed the hope that by the time Mr Jackson returns to the United States events will crystallize and views will become clear on the Middle East problem, as well as on the domestic policies of every state and the problems of the region.

Asked about PLO participation in the autonomy negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza, Dr Khalil said: I have explained our views to Jackson. Our views are summed up in the fact that the real issue is participation of the Palestinian people's representatives in the negotiations.

Asked about the results of his talks with Dr Khalil, Jackson said that the talks were clear, deep and constructive. During the talks he was briefed on the current situation in the Middle East, particularly the current negotiations on self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza.

Jackson voiced his view that the United States must reconcile its interests in the Middle East, its commitments to the Camp David agreements and consequently its respect for Israel's security and the justice of Palestinian rights.

In his statement Jackson called for contacts between Israel and the PLO to begin. He said that the United States also must prepare the atmosphere for contacting the PLO and insure certain conditions to raise the contacts to higher levels.

Jackson further said that Egypt has a right to keep its contacts with the PLO. The PLO must prepare the atmosphere to contact Israel. He added that nonrecognition of the PLO by Israel and fedayeen operations constitute main obstacles that hinder bilateral contacts. Under these claims Israel is trying to continue its occupation of agricultural land and water sources on the West Bank.

Concluding his statement, Jackson said that the Camp David agreements constitute a step toward a just and permanent solution in the Middle East. He called on the United States to adopt a more balanced policy in the area. After that Jackson and his delegation went to meet President Anwar as-Sadat at 'Abidin Palace. The delegation will visit the Pyramids area and the Jewish synagogue in Cairo this afternoon.

AS-SADAT MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING WITH JACKSON

NC011545 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received the Reverend Jesse Jackson, one of the civil rights leaders in the United States, at his office in 'Abidin Palace this afternoon.

At the meeting, President As-Sadat said that he welcomed any efforts to reach a comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem. He described Jackson's mission as very important.

As-Sadat said at this stage that he felt there was no urgent need to have the Palestinians participate in the negotiations, adding that he is not working behind their backs. He said he was negotiating with the Israelis to put the Palestinians on the sound path to determine their future.

As-Sadat said: I will not hold talks on their behalf, but I am trying to end their pains under the Israeli occupation. Three years after the establishment of a Palestinian entity, the Palestinians will participate in determining their future. I am saying this now and in the future until we reach an agreement on autonomy. After the elections, the Palestinians will shoulder their full responsibility.

AMMAN AR-RA'Y NOTES REPORTED MUTINY IN MILITARY

JN010652 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Oct 79 p 1 JN

[Text] London--Informed Arab sources said here that a state of emergency has been declared in the Egyptian Air Force and ground defenses, following a mutiny in two air bases in Egypt.

These sources say that the reason for the mutiny is that Egyptian pilots condemned the Egyptian leadership for revealing the secrets of the Soviet-made MIG-21 aircraft to the PRC and the United States.

Egypt had given Soviet-made MIG-21 aircraft to the PRC in return for 40 MIG-19 aircraft that China is sending to Egypt.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART

JN291852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep--Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, today received a message addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveria Figueiredo. The message, which was conveyed by Brazilian Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna, deal with bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

Ramadan and Camilo Penna discussed the relations of cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of benefiting from Brazilian expertise in implementing a number of industrial and agricultural projects.

Minutes on Joint Cooperation Signed

JN011610 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct--Iraq and Brazil today signed joint minutes on economic, trade and technical cooperation between them at the end of the meetings of the joint Iraqi-Brazilian committee.

The minutes were signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and minister of trade, and for Brazil by Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna.

The minutes provide for strengthening and expanding trade between the two countries, inviting the Brazilian companies and establishments to participate in the projects of the national development plan in Iraq, increasing technical cooperation between the two sides and training Iraqi cadres in Brazil.

Hasan 'Ali said in an address that the minutes represent an important document defining the future of economic relations between the two countries. He expressed hope that the Brazilian economic establishments will put forth their efforts and show high efficiency in implementing their commitments.

Joao Camilo Penna praised the development plans in Iraq and their fruitful results in the interest of Iraq's development, and Iraq's support of the developing countries.

Joao Camilo Penna said that the large-scale development projects being implemented which we have seen here are unique among the developing countries. He emphasized that Iraq-Brazilian economic relations will witness a great and positive development.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT UN

JN291945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep--The Arab group at the United Nations has unanimously approved an Iraqi proposal calling for condemnation of the Camp David accords and the treasonous settlement treaty between As-Sadat and the Zionist regime.

At a press conference held in the United Nations building last night, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that a draft resolution based on this proposal will be drawn up by a committee formed for this purpose consisting of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, the PLO and the Arab League representative. The final draft will be submitted to the Arab group.

Dr Hammadi added that the Arab group decided to hold negotiations with the delegation of countries participating in the current session of the General Assembly to explain the dimensions of the treasonous Camp David accords and their grave results concerning the central issue of the Arab struggle: the Palestinian issue.

ATH-THAWRAH CRITICIZES NATO MEDITERRANEAN EXERCISES

JN271040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 27 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 September--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has declared that the exercises being conducted by the aggressive NATO in the Mediterranean "cannot be isolated from the events throughout the Arab area and are part of the moves and threats made against the Arab nation."

In today's commentary, entitled "The Battle Is in the Mediterranean and the Gulf," ATH-THAWRAH says that the imperialist-Zionist alliance, in collaboration with the agent and reactionary regimes, has distributed its activities through more than one arena, in an attempt to shake the Arab nation's will and impose its capitulationist designs upon it.

The paper asserts that the Mediterranean is one of the major arenas from which the enemy alliance can manage the battles of confrontation, pressure and intimidation against the Arab homeland. The activities, muscle-flexing demonstrations and other militant preparations taking place in the Mediterranean, all affect the situation in the Arab area in one way or another.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that the NATO exercises are taking place at the same time that threats are leveled of interference in the Arab Gulf--whether directly; through the use of force, such as by the dispatch of a commando force and another amphibious force to Masirah Island, overlooking the Arab Gulf; or indirectly, through the moves and plans proposed by certain circles in the Arab Gulf, calling for a U.S.-British-FRG military presence on the pretext of protecting the oil passages there.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that what is taking place in the Mediterranean complements the suspicious moves and calls made in the Arab Gulf--moves and calls that are harmful to the Arabs' security and safety and that aline with the designs of conciliation with and capitulation to the Zionist enemy. These designs are being implemented in Palestine, Egypt and Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH warns that the imperialist-Zionist alliance has decided to open new fronts on which to fight the Arab nation, in the hope of achieving two objectives simultaneously: The first is to affect the Arab citizen's morale and to make him live in an atmosphere of fear; and the second is to shatter the Arab efforts by acting on more than one front and opening new and varied fronts, utilizing all of this to achieve certain progress in implementing its comprehensive designs and plots.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that the battle of confrontation with the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance is one battle as far as the Arab nation is concerned, whether it takes place in the Mediterranean, the Arab Gulf, Palestine or Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH calls on the Arab nation to unify its ranks and to confront these new moves in the north and south.

AL-HUSS RECEIVES SAUDI AMBASSADOR

NC011118 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At 0900 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabic to Lebanon, Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir. After the meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir stated: I conveyed to Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss Saudi Arabic's welcome for the visit he intends to pay to the kingdom next Saturday.

Asked whether the summit conference will be held in Riyadh, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: This is what Prime Minister al-Huss and Saudi officials will be discussing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADIAN ENVOY

JN011534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Robert Stanfield, personal envoy of the prime minister of Canada, at his office this morning. The minister of state for foreign affairs gave a detailed account of the Arab stand in general, the latest Middle East developments and the serious Arab stand on the Canadian Government's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Arab Jerusalem, and its negative effect.

The minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that this decision is not in line with the national interest of the Canadian Government, whose intention to transfer its embassy to occupied Jerusalem reflected its aggressive stand, which is not in line with UN resolutions. He expressed the hope that the Canadian Government will reverse its decision to transfer its embassy due to its concern over its relations with the Arab, Islamic and nonalined states, and in adherence to UN resolutions. It is to be recalled that the Canadian delegation's mission is to acquaint itself with Arab reactions to Canada's decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem in order to form a clear picture of the situation in the Arab region and convey it to the Canadian prime minister.

FOUR KILLED IN AMBUSH IN AL-KURAH DISTRICT

NC011225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] The security situation in the north has been tense since this morning. According to security reports received by police headquarters in the north, at 0400 today armed men laid an ambush on the Rishdibbin-'Ayn 'Ikrim crossroads in Al-Kurah district, and opened fire on a vehicle carrying five passengers. Four of the passengers were killed and the fifth was wounded. The casualties were taken to Al-Burji hospital in Amyun. The culprits fled toward the hills of Al-Kurah in the direction of Al-Batrun. Security reports add that in the wake of this regrettable incident, the security situation became tense in the Al-Kurah area. The responsible authorities hastened to deal with the situation and to contain any deterioration in security. Immediate investigation was started to clarify the circumstances of the incident and to find the culprits.

ADF Statement

NC011937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[1 October Arab Deterrent Forces, ADF, command statement--read by announcer]

[Text] At 0500 on 1 October, an armed group consisting of eight persons set up a mobile checkpoint in the location of Masrat-'Ayn 'Ikrim. The group intercepted all cars, examined the identity cards of the passengers and thoroughly checked the cars. Finally, they opened fire on a group of people, killing five inhabitants of Zgharta district. The dead were Nabih Sim'an Mana', Ilyas Abu Khattar and his son Edgar, 'Abdallah ad-Dayri and Tanyus Yusuf Sarkis. They then placed mines in the cars, fled to the mountains and returned in the direction of Jurd al-Batrun.

The cars were recovered by the ADF forces after they learned of the incident. The ADF forces removed both the dead and the mines from the cars, which they returned to their owners. The ADF forces adopted the necessary measures to hunt down, identify and arrest the culprits, as well as to prevent the recurrence of such crimes. The search is continuing.

CLASHES BETWEEN FATAH, AL-AMAL ELEMENTS REPORTED

NC011310 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The traditional axes in Beirut continue to be calm except for sporadic gunfire. In Burj al-Barajinah clashes broke out between Fatah and the Al-Amal organization. As a result four Fatah members were killed and six others were wounded.

ISRAEL REPORTED MASSING TROOPS ON SOUTHERN BORDER

NC011537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] According to reports from the central sector of southern Lebanon, Israeli forces have been massing troops and armored vehicles in the Saff al-Hawa'-'Aynata-Bint Jubayl triangle since this morning. Tanks have taken up positions on the hills overlooking the roads. On the other hand, the militias of Sa'd Haddad today used armored vehicles to reinforce the roadblock they set up earlier at the Bayt Yahun-Bra'shit junction, near the roadblock of the Irish forces. The militia elements manning the roadblock are provoking the passers-by.

ISRAELI BOATS APPROACHING SOUTHERN COAST REPULSED

JN020557 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 2 Oct 79 JN

[Text] A military spokesman for the joint forces stated the following last night:

At 2245 yesterday, some enemy rubber boats, supported by Israeli war vessels, tried to reach the shore of southern Ar-Rashidiyah. The boats were engaged and compelled to withdraw. There were intensive naval movements and intense illumination in the area of Al-Bawwabah. Israeli vehicles were massed yesterday morning at the Saff al-Hawa' junction, at the northern approach to Bint Jubayl, and took up positions on the hills neighboring Bint Jubayl.

SARKIS, AL-HUSS RECEIVE ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

NC291931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi this afternoon. They discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the current Arab atmosphere concerning the convocation of an Arab summit conference. He also discussed the possibility of holding this summit as soon as possible in view of the existing tension and the dangers resulting from the Israeli aggression. The meeting lasted for 45 minutes. After the meeting the Arab League secretary general said:

[Begin recording] [Klibi] I have had the honor of meeting President Sarkis. We discussed several issues, particularly the issue of holding an Arab summit to discuss the situation in Lebanon in general and in southern Lebanon in particular. Our views were identical on this issue.

[Question] Concerning the convening of an Arab summit, has it become clear where and when the summit will be held?

[Answer] The picture is clear enough concerning the efforts and proposals that will be made and submitted to the member states.

[Question] As a result of today's talks, will you make visits to certain Arab countries?

[Answer] I will visit a number of the eastern Arab countries, but before I make my visits a senior Lebanese official will visit some of these countries.

[Question] For instance, the foreign minister?

[Answer] I cannot disclose that now, but you will hear about an important initiative.

[Question] Is your mission finished today and will you leave Lebanon?

[Answer] I believe that my mission is concluded. His excellency the president and Prime Minister al-Huss and I have drawn a general framework for the date and venue of the upcoming summit.

[Question] Do you have good news concerning southern Lebanon?

[Answer] God willing, I hope there will be good news.

[Question] Will the summit be dedicated to discussing the situation in southern Lebanon or is this the only topic on the agenda of a general summit?

[Answer] There has been much talk about whether the summit will be general or specific. What is important is that the upcoming Arab summit--which will be convened as soon as possible--will concentrate on the topic of southern Lebanon as a substantive, priority issue on the agenda. The summit will concentrate on this issue, God willing.

[Question] As you know, Lebanese diplomacy has been exerting active efforts to hold a summit on southern Lebanon.

[Answer] I believe we can now say that the Lebanese desires will be given sufficient consideration. [end recording]

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with Arab League secretary general in his office at 1000 today. They discussed the situation in southern Lebanon and the issue of holding an Arab summit. After the meeting, the Arab League secretary general said:

[Begin recording] [Klibi] This is the second meeting I have had with Prime Minister Salim al-Huss. As you know, I met with him yesterday. We held lengthy and very useful talks lasting for over an hour. We resumed our talks this morning. I believe we can say we have agreed on a number of clear proposals that the Arab League will submit to all the Arab League member states. I think we can announce the final results after consulting the member states in the next few days.

[Question] I gather from what you said on arrival yesterday evening in Beirut that the possibility of holding a summit conference on southern Lebanon now is ruled out.

[Answer] I read this in today's papers and was surprised that this has been attributed to me. Yesterday, I said "either, or," but I neither ruled it out nor (?confirmed) it. It is not up to the secretary general to rule out such things. The Arab League's job is to make proposals to the states and then they either approve or disapprove my proposals. What I want to confirm is that we will take action to either make the issue of Lebanon and southern Lebanon the sole topic for a summit or to make it a priority issue on the agenda of a general summit that is convened annually. At any rate, the issue of southern Lebanon will be given the necessary attention to extricate southern Lebanon from its present crisis.

[Question] During the summit that will be held will you act to separate the Middle East question from the Lebanese issue?

[Answer] I believe this question must be put in another way. The issue of southern Lebanon is linked, whether we like it or not, to the Middle East question. However, we cannot say that it is impossible to tackle it until the Middle East question is solved. We can begin to solve it and find a kind of relaxation and coexistence in southern Lebanon until favorable events emerge to solve the Middle East question.

[Question] Is it possible that Riyadh will be the venue of the summit?

[Answer] I cannot say anything now. The proposals will be submitted to the countries concerned and to all the member states. The results will be announced later.

[Question] Can you point out certain Lebanese proposals?

[Answer] I believe that the Lebanese proposals are aimed at creating normal and good coexistence in southern Lebanon. [end recording]

Prime Minister Dr al-Huss said after the meeting that it dealt with reaching an understanding in principle on the date and venue of the Arab summit for which Lebanon called and with the arrangements which the Arab League and Lebanon will undertake to insure the conditions that will make the summit a success. Al-Huss said: Naturally such issues cannot be settled decisively and announced until the necessary contacts with various Arab countries have been carried out. The Arab League General Secretariat will move quickly. Lebanon will participate with the Arab League in these moves to make the necessary arrangements so that the summit will be held as soon as possible.

Klibi Makes Statement, Departs

NC301355 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Beirut for Tunis at 1300 today after a visit to Lebanon during which he met with the president and the prime minister for talks on the current contacts to hold an Arab summit. Before his departure, Klibi said to AZ-ZAHIRAH correspondent Darwish 'Ammar: [Begin recording]

[Question] Your Excellency, you appear to be very optimistic about holding the Arab summit very shortly. What are your reasons for being so optimistic?

[Answer] I have repeatedly said it is not a question of pessimism or optimism. I view matters from a positive and realistic perspective. Regarding an Arab summit, I believe certain positive factors have been insured that prompt me to believe that the summit will be held shortly and in favorable Arab conditions.

[Question] A number of proposals have been published in certain papers that the summit be held in Riyadh, Tunis or Lebanon. What is your comment?

[Answer] Prime Minister Dr al-Huss will visit a number of Arab capitals to discuss this point.

[Question] There has been a U.S. initiative calling for holding a summit conference on Lebanon with the participation of the Lebanese, Palestinian and Arab parties. If such a conference is convened, what is your view on the prospects of success or failure of this initiative?

[Answer] I have so little information on this initiative that I cannot give a clear opinion. Brother Yasir 'Arafat categorically made his views known on such (?proposals). We are afraid that this initiative is a new attempt to return to the Camp David agreements. If so, the Arab countries will not accept it. [Arab] aspirations are directed at positive aspects that would extricate the Middle East from its crisis. If the initiative is aimed at restoring normal life in southern Lebanon and at enabling the Palestinian people to enter a phase in which they can determine their future and build their independent state on their homeland, we will view the initiative with satisfaction. But as I have said, we do not have enough information to assess the initiative as satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

[Question] Southern Lebanon is a joint Arab responsibility according to the Baghdad and Riyadh summit conferences. Who is taking responsibility at a time when southern Lebanon is still bleeding and Lebanese airspace is being violated?

[Answer] Certainly it is a collective Arab responsibility. All the Arab countries feel this responsibility [words indistinct]. I believe that the Arab League secretary general's efforts are not personal but collective on behalf of all the Arab countries. I believe that these efforts are very serious.

[Question] It is said that what is required is a Lebanese-Lebanese accord and a Lebanese-Palestinian accord to hold or make an Arab summit a success. Do you believe that this accord is enough or is an Arab-Arab accord required to make the Arab summit a success?

[Answer] I believe that the Lebanese Government has begun preparing the proposals that will be submitted to the summit conference. I believe that the proposals may be accepted by the PLO and all the Arab countries. [end recording]

CANADIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS FOR TALKS

JN301947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Robert Stanfield, personal envoy of the prime minister of Canada, arrived in Damascus this evening for a 4-day visit to Syria. Stanfield was met at Damascus international airport by Minister of State Safwan Qudsi and several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Al-Halabi Meeting

JN011951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Robert Stanfield, the Canadian Government's envoy, at 1830 today. Stanfield is currently on a visit to Syria as part of a tour of Middle East countries.

During the meeting, Stanfield was briefed by the Syrian prime minister on Syria's firm stand under President Hafiz al-Asad on Middle East issues, particularly the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Stanfield was also briefed on Syria's firm stand on the issue of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Syrian prime minister also stressed that Syria considers Jerusalem an occupied Arab city and that it should revert to its owners, as stipulated by resolutions of many international conferences and the UN Charter.

At the end of the meeting, Robert Stanfield expressed his complete understanding of Syria's position and his government's desire to participate in the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East and expand bilateral cooperation.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC020734 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] A state of anxiety has gripped the military leadership in Syria following the explosion which occurred at Al-Kiswah barracks yesterday. The explosion was reported on previous Voice of Lebanon broadcasts. According to fresh information, gunmen and intelligence men have been posted to guard every commander and officer in the army. The air force regularly monitors the military units in the areas where they are deployed.

According to fresh reports, a gas tanker exploded 25 meters from the radio and television building near the international fair in Damascus. During a recruitment operation in the Syrian Army, four gunmen opened fire on the chairman of the recruiting committee, who held the rank of brigadier general. The officer was immediately killed. The assassination of the officer caused anxiety and fear among Syrian military leaders. Every officer is now accompanied by heavy guard.

In view of the deteriorating situation in Syria, some Syrian officials have expressed apprehension that disturbances may occur in the country during President al-Asad's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. It is reported that President al-Asad's advisors and close associates have advised him to postpone the visit.

VOL: AIR FRANCE PLANE COMES UNDER SYRIAN FIRE

NC011759 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 1 Oct 79 NC

[Text] An Air France plane was fired at by the Syrian Air Force while passing through Syrian airspace this afternoon. The plane, which was not hit, informed the aviation department at Beirut international airport that it had been fired at by Syrian Air Force machineguns.

SOVIET, IRANIAN MILITARY AID REPORTEDLY RECEIVED

NC301445 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 30 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Damascus, 30 September--Informed sources have said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's government exploited the latest dogfight with the Israeli planes to ask for military and economic support. The Syrian president sent an envoy to Ayatollah Khomeyni asking him to aid the Shi'ite 'Alawite regime, which is rejected by the Sunnite sect in Syria. Al-Asad's envoy told Khomeyni that the Syrian 'Alawite regime is also "defending southern Lebanon which is populated by a Shi'ite majority." This prompted Khomeyni to agree to send five F-14's to support Syrian forces in Lebanon. The Syrian president was handed 2 million Iraqi dinars that the Iranian authorities seized from two Iraqi officers who were arrested while inciting Kurdish elements in Iran. [Name indistinct] considered this a gift from the Iranian regime to the 'Alawite Shi'ites against the Tikriti regime in Iraq.

Soviet planes were allowed to cross Iranian airspace to Syria after Moscow agreed to quickly support Syria with advanced military weaponry. These planes, as military sources said, can carry missiles and spare parts.

CABINET DISCUSSES PROGRESSIVE FRONT STATEMENT

JN011654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi presided over a cabinet meeting at 1100 today. The cabinet discussed measures to implement the statement of the National Progressive Front Central Command and the practical steps needed to deal with the subjects contained in the statement.

Today's meeting is part of a series of meetings the cabinet is holding to discuss steps to implement the statement. The cabinet also discussed the statement's provisions on the sovereignty of the law, court rulings and the practice of political responsibility.

The meeting ended at 1530 today.

LIBYA

SAUDI KING KHALID LEAVES FOR GENEVA 1 OCTOBER

LD011258 Tiyadh SNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Benghazi, 1 October--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Benghazi at 1230 Saudi time for Geneva today at the end of his 2-day official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at the airport by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, members of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, senior Libyan civilian and military officials and Saudi Ambassador to Libya Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Fadl.

Jallud's Comments

LD011052 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Benghazi, 1 October--Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has reiterated that the Arab nation possesses the capability, resources and confidence in the future to thwart all opportunities for its enemies and to emerge strong and great from its ordeals. The Arab nation is always capable of doing so because of its history, faith and struggle, he added.

In an interview with SNA, Major Jallud expressed his hope that the Saudi-Libyan meetings will end in satisfactory results compatible with the urgent issues that have imposed themselves on the Arab area, and that they will thus serve the interest of Islam and the Muslims. We rely to a great extent, he said, on the kingdom and its role for preserving the Arab character of the Gulf and for strengthening the position of Islam.

Major Jallud said that King Khalid and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi might discuss the development of the Baghdad conference resolutions, adding that the Baghdad conference has decided to hold an annual summit in November. Since the meeting between the king and al-Qadhdhafi takes place before the convocation of the second Baghdad conference, anything the two leaders agree to will constitute a major contribution aimed at rectifying and clarifying the movement and vision of the future.

Press Statement on Visit

LD011731 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1650 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text of "press statement" on visit to Libya by King Khalid 29 September-1 October]

[Text] Jidda, 1 Oct--At the invitation of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabic, paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 29 September to 1 October 1979. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was accorded a warm official and popular welcome which reflected the firm relations that link the two fraternal peoples.

In an atmosphere of fraternity, the brother colonel conducted with his great guest talks which dealt with bilateral relations and means of consolidating them in all fields so as to [words indistinct] the Islamic and Arab march from imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at their existence, civilization and sanctities.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi showed special interest in the grave situation in the region. In this respect the two sides stressed [word indistinct] the Camp David (?agreements) since they do not realize the aspirations of the Palestinian people regarding the restoration of their legitimate rights, the setting-up of their own state on the territory of their homeland, and the liberation of Jerusalem from the claws of Zionism. [The Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 1 October version of this statement gives the following variation of the above sentence: "In this r espect, both sides expressed their total rejection of the 'Camp David' accords because they do not fulfill the Palestinian people's expectations, restore their legitimate rights, establish an independent state and liberate Jerusalem from Israeli occupation under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative."] The two sides stressed their full support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for the restoration of their (?rights) under the leadership of PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides also reviewed the results of the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, including those of the Baghdad summit and the Baghdad conference of the Arab foreign and economy ministers. They stressed their adherence to these resolutions and to their implementation.

The two sides reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon and the repeated Zionist acts of aggression, which are aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian resistence and the Lebanese nationalist movement. They reaffirmed the Arabism, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They also studied the situation in the African Continent and reaffirmed that they stand at the side of the African peoples in their struggle against the racist regimes in southern Africa [words indistinct] the colonialist interference in the affairs of the continent is aimed at reimposing colonialist domination on the continent.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of this visit [word indistinct] the continuation of meetings at all levels. King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabic expressed his thanks for the most welcoming and brotherly reception he and the delegation accompanying him received from the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Libyan Arab people. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz extended an invitation to his brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The invitation was accepted with profound gratitude. A date will be fixed later.

AT-TURAYKI ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD292126 Tripoli JANA in English 1856 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki addressed a Group of 77 meeting which was held yesterday at U.N. headquarters and dealt with the present international economic situation and its effect on developing countries.

Dr. at-Turayki referred to the attempt by the advanced industrial countries, particularly France, to control the resources of the developing countries by various means, including military invasion. He mentioned in particular France's recent invasion of Central Africa, a clear evidence of a return to the era of imperialism.

Dr. at-Turayki denied the allegations of industrial countries suggesting that the economic crisis is due to the rise in the price of oil. He clarified that the current economic crisis is in fact the result of weaknesses in the existing system on the control and exploitation of the resources of developing countries. He said that the oil exporting countries are victims of the international economic system and not a cause to the crisis. Referring to the Mexican suggestion concerning the establishment of an international energy policy, the foreign secretary explained that, in spite of the goodwill expressed in this suggestion, it will harm the developing countries as the advanced countries will use it to break up the Group of 77.

He added that Mexico as an oil exporting country should join OPEC and discuss this suggestion. He stressed the necessity of negotiations among the developing countries and that they should be alert in the face of all attempts aiming at dividing them because their strength lies in their solidarity. He warned the developing countries against the attempts of the advanced countries to exploit them.

JANA REPORTS AT-TURAYKI UN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD292124 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Foreign Secretary Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki said the Arab countries have totally refused the capitulation treaty signed by the Egyptian regime and (Israel) under U.S. pressure, because the Arab nation finds capitulations and defect unacceptable.

In a press conference held in the U.N. headquarters, the foreign secretary said recent developments have increased tension in the region as a result of American intervention and its efforts to impose capitulatory settlement plans, such as the one signed by the defeated Egyptian President under U.S. pressure.

He said America's on the Egyptian regime is a losing one, and that evidence to support this belief is file, especially recent events in Iran and Nicaragua. [sentence as received] Dr. at-Turayki said the struggle between Zionist ideology and the Arabs is civilisational, and that Arabs are only against capitulation, not peace.

What is needed, Dr. at-Turayki said, is a just peace which would grant Palestinians their legitimate rights and that there will be no peace as long as these rights are denied.

The foreign secretary said the Jamahiriyah's people have established relations with the American people, but that struggle for the Palestinian people's rights is the essence of our relation with the United States.

Dr. at-Turayki said France's action is extremely serious because it entails the invasion of an independent country by a member of the U.N. Security Council, and the setting up of a person who lived in Paris as president of the invaded country. This, he said, is in complete contravention of the Organization of African Unity's principles and we cannot remain silent when such acts are committed.

He said any people has the right of changing its regime, but France does not have the right of military intervention which has placed the region in a dangerous situation.

He said this situation is extremely serious, especially when a great power pressures another nation defeated in war into signing such accords.

Dr. at-Turayki said the capitulation treaty has been totally refused by all Arab countries and especially the confrontation states of Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The foreign secretary said the United States is betting on the Egyptian regime's capability of making other Arab countries participate in this farce, yet the Baghdad conference proved the contrary and isolated Egypt, not only from the Arab regime, but also from the Islamic world through expelling it from the Islamic conference.

Dr. at-Turayki said the African summit conference of Monrovia and the nonalined conference of Havana strongly condemned these accords and that these resolutions are viewed as a direct condemnation of U.S. policy in the region. The U.S., Dr. at-Turayki said, should therefore review its Middle Eastern policy and be cautioned on any attempt to impose solutions by force and (fear). The enemy will not achieve peace. On the contrary, he said, it would create danger for peoples of the region.

Dr. at-Turayki said the colonialism which Africa got rid of is trying to stage a comeback. France, he said, is trying to establish colonial alliances to serve its interests and spread its hegemony in Africa.

But Africa, he said, has refused this policy and the Khartoum African summit conference was the best reply to France's ambitions.

Dr. at-Turayki said France even used mercenaries in its bid to establish a colonial alliance. He gave examples of mercenary incursions in Benin and the Comoros Islands, which were staged to oust the ruling regimes there.

Dr. at-Turayki said as a result of the failure of these incursions, France then resorted to overt and direct military intervention, as had happened recently in central Africa.

On the situation in Africa, Dr. at-Turayki said this is similar to the current situations in the Arab region. He said the racist regime in Palestine is not dissimilar to racist regimes in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

He said colonialism created Zionism in occupied Palestine and racist regimes in Africa.

He said Africa has now gained considerable political weight in international organisations by virtue to 50 African states which are now members of the U.N.

Dr. at-Turayki said the military presence in Africa will no doubt end and France's presence in the Reunion Island will also end.

He said available accounts indicate that France is preparing to invade Benin, Congo, Guinea and Angola, and that evidence of this planning was found in documents captured after the invasion of Benin.

Dr. at-Turayki wondered why the world community is not discussing Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia and France's invasion of Central Africa.

He said ever since the death of President Pompidou, the French Government has been pursuing a policy of intervention in Africa.

The foreign secretary said the Jamahiriyah's people is against any foreign intervention in Africa, whatever its source or nature.

He said France used its military bases in the Gabon and Chad for intervention in Central Africa, confirming fears that these bases not only threaten host countries, but also neighboring nations. These nations therefore have the right of fighting the presence of these bases by all means available.

The foreign secretary pointed out that the people of the Jamahiriyah demand an immediate end to French presence in Africa, because France was waging war of aggression against other countries and the live example for such aggression was the invasion of Central Africa. Mr. Bob Dinar who invaded Benin was in complete agreement with the Elysee.

Concerning the Jamahiriyah's stand towards the Western Sahara, the foreign secretary said: "The POLISARIO started and (?grew) with the aid of the Jamahiriyah and the agreement signed in Algiers (?is) exactly similar to the one signed in Tripoli with the Mauritanian foreign minister."

The foreign secretary said that the Jamahiriyah's policy has not changed towards the POLISARIO since it started conducting the struggle against Spanish imperialism and to achieve self-determination.

Answering a question concerning energy, the foreign secretary sais: "The energy cannot be discussed separately from other raw materials."

The foreign secretary said that the black Americans have the right to concern themselves with African affairs because the black Americans came from an African origin and were harmed by the American policy in Arab region and in Africa.

The foreign secretary indicated that the millions of dollars are paid to (Israel) by the American Government are lost by the American people including the blacks. Moreover, the dismissal of Andrew Young following his meeting with a Palestinian was a clear indication that the Americans have not understood that they have interests in the Arab world and Africa.

He added: "The time is ripe for a change in American policy in favor of their people and for understanding the lessons of Iran and Nicaragua."

Concerning the influence of the Zionist enemy on the American policy he said: "We as Arabs and Muslims are not against the Jews. On the contrary, we, as Semites, are nearest to the Jews, but we are against the Zionists influencing American policy."

He indicated that terrorist Begin's influence in the Congress was stronger than Carter's.

Answering a query on the slogans used by the American administration on human rights, he said: "These slogans are false. They discriminate between the rights of one people and those of others. Otherwise why don't we hear anything about the two million Palestinians and about the millions of refugees suffering from racial discrimination in South Africa?"

(?Finally the) foreign secretary said: "There are attempts aimed at harming OPEC and they will be discussed in Caracas next December".

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES' SEMINAR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD281530 Tripoli JANA in English 1400 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

["The Revolutionary Committees' Communique"--JANA headline]

[Text] Darsia, 28 Sep, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The second seminar of the revolutionary committees tonight rounded up its sessions by issuing a revolutionary communique which defined the tasks of the revolutionary committees for the new stage of civilization changes.

The closing session was attended by the leader of the revolution, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Lieutenant Mustafa al-Kharrubi. In this session Staff Major Jallud delivered a speech, after which came the following revolutionary communique:

On behalf of God while meeting in their second seminar in Darsia in order to reorganize themselves so as to be able to assume the duties of the next stage and to reorganize as they did, the revolutionary committees have come after ten years of consistent revolutionary committees in the armed forces. After ten years of creative action, the revolutionary committees feel stronger and have more confidence in the future:

--At the end of the ten-year period and the beginning of a new stage for the achievement of civilization changes.

--After they have acquired a theory embodied in the three parts of the green book, the theory of the authority for everyone in the society, the theory of the impressive dictum the authority, the wealth and the arms in the hands of the people.

--After that their number has gone up tremendously and their readiness increased, while their revolutionary forces meet in their second seminar under the slogan of Reorganization for New Revolutionary Tasks, the revolutionary committees hail the maker of the era of the masses and leader of the march of mankind in the stage of final liberation.

While saluting the maker of the masses era and leader of the march of mankind in the stage of final liberation, while considering the presence of the leader and revolutionary thinker Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who led our people during the Great First of September Revolution, as historic opportunity for the masses--and particularly for the revolutionary committees to learn from him for the victory of freedom and that of the era of the masses, the revolutionary committees have made the following decisions:

1--The revolutionary committees promise to speed up the implementation of the dicta of the third universal theory and work continuously to consolidate them.

2--The revolutionary committees support the revolutionary communique delivered by the leader of the Great First of September Revolution in the first meeting of the revolutionary committees in Benghazi and declare their readiness to implement.

3--The revolutionary committees affirm that the people's revolution is the revolution [words indistinct] future and the revolutionary committees are its tools which incite the masses to revolt for the final victory of freedom.

4--The revolutionary committees affirm that there is no revolutionary outside the revolutionary committees.

5--Reorganization of the revolutionary committees starting with their members in every people's congress, and educational institute to increase their numbers and raise their standards to perform the new revolutionary tasks.

6--The revolutionary committees decide to put certain criteria for their members.

7--The revolutionary committees declare that their hands are strong and long and will smash enemies of the revolution, enemies of people's power and enemies of freedom inside and outside.

8--The revolutionary committees promise to form revolutionary committees in every people's congress and every educational establishment to enable them from [as received] performing their revolutionary duties and the revolutionary committees will not stand idle in front of any people's congress or educational establishment which does not have a revolutionary committee.

9--The revolutionary committees of the basic people's congresses promise to incite the masses to make success of arming the cities.

10--The revolutionary committees in the educational institutes promise to incite the student masses to attain success in arming the schools.

11--The revolutionary committees promise to achieve the cultural revolution and build the new ideal individual.

12--The revolutionary committees promise to achieve Arab unity, stretch their hands to all the progressive and unionist forces in the Arab world to achieve this.

13--The revolutionary committees hail the progressive Islamic people's revolution in Iran and declare their solidarity with the revolutionary committees in Iran for the achievement of the international Islamic revolution.

In conclusion the revolutionary committees declare their determination to destroy the values of the unjust reactionary society, the pre-era of the masses society which was built on unjust exploitation and oppression represented in trading, renting and hire. The revolutionary committees promise to build the era of the masses, taking the green book (?as a theory) principle and directive to its movement on the road of the great transformation to achieve freedom, and happiness for humanity. Long live the First of September and the committees are everywhere.

MOROCCO

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SENEGAL

LD281340 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Fes, Sept 28 (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and minister of justice, arrived here Thursday evening after a brief visit to Senegal. Bouabid handed to the Senegalese president, Leopold Sedar Senghor, a personal message from King Hassan II of Morocco.

At his arrival, Bouabid said to newsmen that he held talks with the Senegalese head of state on relations between Morocco and Senegal, on the evolution of the situation in north-west Africa, as well as on the main current issues.

On the other hand, before leaving Damar, the Moroccan prime minister had said to journalists that he noticed during the talks he held in the Senegalese capital that King Hassan II and President Senghor have identical views on bilateral, African, and international questions. He stated that that the Moroccan-Senegalese joint commission would meet shortly in Rabat.

SUDAN

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY MEMBER REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

JN290723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 29 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Dr Qasim Ibrahim Mukhayyir, Sudanese People's Assembly member, has denounced President Numayri's policy and submitted his resignation from the Sudanese People's Assembly. In a letter he handed to the Sudanese Embassy in London, Dr Mukhayyir said: From the very first day of the assembly's first session, the loyal national [wataniyah] aspirations which I and many of my colleagues in the assembly harbor, have daily collided with the whims of the individualistic dictatorial authorities.

News reports quoted Dr Mukhayyir as saying: The reality we are defending in the assembly for the sake of our people's national aspirations has been the subject of the executive power's excesses. Dr. Mukhayyir added: The most despicable crimes have been committed in the name of the people and their representatives in this assembly in recent years. He stressed that the Sudanese regime had ignored all of the assembly's commitments to and recommendations of trade union and vocational issues on many occasions, and in such a manner that has made the People's Assembly a willing tool in the hands of the individualistic dictarorial authorities.

COURT SENTENCES 14 MILITARY, CIVILIAN OFFICIALS

JN011840 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 1 October--Today, the state security court handed down sentences varying from 8 years to 6 months imprisonment against 14 military and civilian officials who have been accused of conspiracy against the state's security. The court acquitted 31 others.

The state security court was formed by a presidential decree last May to try 23 military officials, 16 public security personnel and 6 civilians on charges of tampering with security, joining a banned political organization which aims at overthrowing the ruling regime, conspiring with others to foment troubles against the state and inciting armed forces members to rebellion.

DAYAN CLARIFIES REMARKS ON DEALING WITH PLO

TA281234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned home a short time ago, following his visit to Washington and New York. At Ben-Gurion Airport he was asked to clarify remarks he made on Israeli television yesterday about the possibility of negotiating with the PLO. Dayan was firm that he had not in any way indicated that even if the PLO changed its stand, Israel would be prepared to negotiate. [begin recording]

[Dayan] I was asked what I think that they should do without being asked in order that we would negotiate with them. But on its own merits, and I said that in order to become constructive and really deal with the issue in a positive way, I think that they have to stop being a military, or a terrorist organization, to become a political one and not to have as their aim to come back to Israel, to omit that which is their first and main element. It started...they always start with the words: It is our right to go back to our homeland. So that should be omitted and changed and their objective should be: How to settle the refugees in other Arab countries. I gave, as an example, that the 1 million Arab refugees that are in Jordan should be settled there and that should be the aim of the PLO. So their aim should not be to destroy Israel or to have the refugees coming back to Israel.

No.two, their aim should be to solve the problem by settling the refugees in Arab countries, not in Israel and, three, that they should become a political organization, nothing to do whatsoever with military means or any kind of terror or in any other way being a military organization. I ended up by saying--and I don't think that that might happen, and I didn't say that even if they do all that, which I said, that I think they are not going to do that--I didn't say that even then we would have any contact with them.

[Unidentified correspondent] If they stopped the terrorism and stopped being a military organization, do you think that Israel, at some stage, would then consider maybe not talking to them directly, but having a middleman talk, make some sort of arrangement so that eventually you could talk?

[Dayan] If it'll depend on me, the answer is no. And, by the way, I did tell Andrew Young that we don't want to have any contact with the PLO, even through a third party, a mediator. That's not the point. Not only that we don't want a direct contact, but we don't want to have it even through a third party, but I am answering all your question, no only about whether we would talk to them through somebody else, but if they do all what you said and if it will be with me to decide, I'll decide--I'll recommend and advocate not to have a contact with them. [end recording]

CLARIFICATION SOUGHT ON FRENCH SILENCE OVER PLO ATTACKS

TA271105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 27 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel has sought clarifications from the French Foreign Ministry as to why Paris failed to denounce the sabotage attack in Jerusalem on the eve of the Jewish New Year. Minister plenipotentiary Yo'el (Sher) told the head of the ministry's Middle East Department that the silence of France is a thundering silence that harms seriously the process of peace and encourages the extremist in the Arab world.

Our correspondent Freddy Eytan remarks that France has recently denounced the air force bombings in southern Lebanon, without mentioning the attacks by terrorists.

FINANCE MINISTER EHRLICH ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO RESIGN

TA271714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 27 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich has finally decided to resign from his post. In a telephone conversation with his aides in Israel, Ehrlich said that he intends to remain in the government and to serve as deputy prime minister or chief minister for economic affairs.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Coalition parties held unofficial consultations today to try and consolidate proposals for a candidate to be the next finance minister. There is wide support in the NRP for MK Yiga'el Horowitz as well as in the Herut Movement. Opinions are divided among the liberals--between those desiring to keep the finance portfolio within the party and those who maintain that the candidate can come from outside liberal ranks.

EYTAN, SIILASVUO ON PLO PRESENCE IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA020845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] The coordinator of the UN forces in the Middle East, Siilasvuo, was surprised by a series of aerial photographs shown to him by the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan, proving clearly that there are hundreds of terrorists and terrorist weapons in the areas under UNIFIL control.

At a meeting held between the two at General Siilasvuo's request, the chief of staff complained that the terrorists have established many strongholds in the UNIFIL territory in southern Lebanon and that both their number and the equipment in their possession have increased since the cease-fire about a month ago. When an argument developed concerning the number of the terrorists in the south, Lieutenant General Eytan had a series of photographs brought into his room that had been taken by the [Israeli] Air Force over the last few days in southern Lebanon. The photographs showed the terrorists strongholds and vehicles, and even weapons, clearly. General Siilasvuo was surprised at the detailed information emerging from the interpretation of the aerial photographs. By his silence he in fact confirmed that this is the actual situation in southern Lebanon, and that hundreds of terrorists have infiltrated into the area which is under the formal control of the UNIFIL forces.

Over the last few weeks the terrorists have increased their infiltration into the south and have even placed the personnel who are to remain in the area. They are taking advantage of the cease-fire to get organized, and have dug in and received reinforcements of ammunition and equipment. From time to time the terrorists attack the southern Lebanese enclaves, but apparently for the moment they are being careful not to attack Israeli targets.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI DENIES INTERFERING IN BAHRAIN

LD291052 Kuwait Kuna in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today states that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has rejected accusations that his country is interfering in Bahrain's affairs. Dr Yazdi, is an interview with New York with AL-ANBA', said that he is not "sure" that'Abbas al-Mahri, who last Wednesday was deported from Kuwait to Tehran, was in Kuwait as the personal representative of the Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni. He added that he will be "discussing" this matter with his government on his return to Tehran from the United Nations, where he has been attending the meetings of the General Assembly.

Al-Mahri, along with members of his family, were deported after their Kuwaiti citizenship was withdrawn following charges of carrying out political activities harmful to Kuwait's security.

The Iranian foreign minister said that he "did not know" the nature of the activities carried out by Al-Mahri in Kuwait and promised "to clarify" the matter when he obtains further information on the subject. However, he added that if "those persons have violated Islamic teachings, then it is a duty to treat them in the manner in which they were treated."

Dr Yazdi said that he did not believe that there were any justifications to accuse Iran of interfering in Bahrain's internal affairs.

One of the prominent ruling religous leaders in Iran, Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani has more than once attacked the Government of Bahrain and (?stated) that Iran may revive an old claim to the island if its government does not follow the "Islamic" path. Rohani has also said that he "has accepted" leadership of the "Islamic revolutionary" movement in Bahrain which the deposed shah of Iran dropped claims to in 1971. However, Dr Yazdi once again emphasized that Rohani's statements do not express the official view of the Iranian Government. He said: "Iranian citizens have the freedom to express their views, but the views of the individual do not reflect the policy of the government, and this is the cause in the event of a statement or suggestion about a certain action--it will not represent the view of the government."

In reply to other questions, the Iranian minister said "he was not acquainted with" a plan drawn up by Oman to protect navigation in the Strait of Hormuz. However, he added that the protection of the strait, which separates Oman from his country and through which the exported oil of the Gulf passes to the industrial world, is also Iran's responsibility. He said that the extent of Tehran's readiness to cooperate in protecting the strait "depends on circumstances" but he refused to make any further comment. Dr Yazdi assured the other Gulf states that recent military maneuvers by the Iranian Navy in the Strait of Hormuz bore no political or military concept. He said "They were fixed, annual maneuvers carried out this year as usual within territorial waters. Hence it does not mean sending a message to the Arab states of the Gulf." [sentence as received]

Dr Yazdi mentioned that he also "has not heard of" reports about mediation by the PLO to settle the dispute between the Iranian Government and Kurdish rebels who are demanding self-rule in Iran's western regions.

Yazdi on U.S., USSR

LD011758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, in an interview given in Washington with Beirut's AN-NAHAR concerning Iranian-U.S. relations said: Iran is awaiting the appointment of the new ambassador by the U.S. He added: After the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador, we will also send a new ambassador to the United States.

Yazdi said: We still do not know why the U.S. government has delayed sending an ambassador to Iran. The U.S. should be asked about this delay. In his interview, he expressed his displeasure that the United States so far has not been able to understand the true nature of Iran's revolution.

He said: There are certain forces in the United States which are trying to deliver blows at the Iranian revolution. The U.S. mass media do not have a favorable view of the Iranian revolution.

In this interview, Dr Yazdi described relations between Iran and the Soviet Union as friendly. Concerning Iran's relations with the Arab countries, he said: The fact that our relations with the Arabs are in abeyance [ta'liq] is a temporary phenomenon because there are common interests between Iran and the Arabs.

He added: We are against any form of interference in the internal affairs of others; we have repeatedly expressed our view concerning this matter.

TABATABA'I COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT REMARKS ON BAHRAIN

LD011740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister and government spokesman, responding to recent remarks by Anwar as-Sadat that if Bahrain asks for them Egypt will send military forces there, told the reporter of PARS NEWS AGENCY: We would expect nothing else from As-Sadat, the lackey and agent of world imperialism, but to support the military interference and overt aggressions of imperialism which are contrary to the interest of the region's masses. However, As-Sadat knows full well--or maybe it is more correct to say that he does not have sufficient intelligence to know--that a nation which has decided to get control of its own destiny and when faced with life and death issues has been able to choose an independent existence will also be able to continue its struggles until the final victory of the lowly people.

AFP: BAN LIFTED ON COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER

NC021120 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2 (AFP)--The newspaper of the Iranian Communist Party Tudeh reappeared in Teheran today after it was banned along with 60 other papers on August 20.

The Tudeh Party has taken the lifting of the ban as a green light to restart normal political activities, a director of the paper MARDOM told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

Approval for the paper to start publishing again was given by the combined revolutionary government commission which is studying the bans. The ending of the ban coincided with the 38th anniversary of the founding of the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

The party used today's reappearance for a long declaration from the party leadership. In future the paper is to appear daily. Before its ban it appeared twice weekly.

The newspaper was legally in order which was why it was the first to be allowed to reappear, deputy minister for national guidance, Mehdi Monken, told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

There are others in the same situation which will be on sale again soon, he said. Priority would be given to political party organs, he added.

Mr Monken said he was pessimistic about the case of the independent paper AYENDEGAN, which caused strong protests when it was banned earlier this year.

AMBASSADOR ARDAKANI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH KUWAIT

LD291024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0727 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Iran's ambassador here has today said in a press statement that his country's relations with Kuwait are very good. He has also told the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS that Iran rejects an Omani proposal to plan joint arrangements among the Gulf countries, the United States and Western Europe to protect navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, the only southern entrance to Gulf. Regarding Iranian-Kuwaiti relations, Ambassador 'Ali Shams Ardakani, (?who has returned from) a visit to Tehran, says that officials of both countries "are working together for the well-being of the two fraternal peoples in all spheres, and that contacts between them are continuing, especially on issues of mutual interest." He adds that there is "great similarity" in the policies of both countries, "as they both reject the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Cam David agreements and are working to demolish them as they extend support in all its forms to the Palestinian revolution and its legitimate rights."

Dr Ardakani says that Iran believes that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of the countries bordering on it. He adds that contacts are taking place in this connection between Tehran and other Gulf capitals. However, he has made no clarifications about these consultations. He says that Iran rejects the proposal of the Sultanate of Oman concerning the protection of the Gulf [word indistinct] turn the region into an arena for international conflict.

SABBAGHIAN INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH U.S. CHARGE

ID011240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an interview today Interior Minister Sabbaghian commented on his meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Sabbaghian, I would like to ask you about your meeting with the U.S. charge d'affaires and, as it were, his protest against the execution of three senators of the former regime. Could you please comment on your talks with him?

[Answer] After making the usual compliments, he raised certain internal issues. He then led the talks to this issue, while pointing out that it has nothing to do with him. He asked about the executions within the context of the imam's amnesty. I told him that these executions were quite appropriate and that they were made within the context of the imam's amnesty. I told him that four cases were not covered by the imam's amnesty and that these executions came under these four cases. I then told him that these executions do not take place simply to please or annoy someone; rather, they are in line with perpetuating our revolution. Consequently, the criminals under the former regime must be tried by Revolution Courts and receive their just punishment.

[Question] These foreign representatives normally raise their problems with the Foreign Ministry. Why then did he talk to you?

[Answer] This is so. The point is that he did not go through this same channel; our meeting took place with the knowledge of the Foreign Ministry. Even the appointment was made through the Foreign Ministry. However, since the point raised concerned internal issues, he thought that he ought to contact the interior minister. Later on, since he said that human rights organizations might have to protest these executions, I replied that as we consider Islamic precepts more progressive than human rights laws, we do not care whether human rights organizations protest these executions.

[Question] Do you not think that this step by U.S. charge d'affaires constitutes interference in our internal affairs?

[Answer] He, too, admitted this. He said that although it is not their concern, it was simply a question. I also mentioned this, and he himself saw the point, saying: This has nothing to do with me. [end recording]

Commentary on U.S. 'Interference'

ID011242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again, Americans have raised their voices to protest the execution of some of their mercenaries. The U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires has protested the execution of three senators of the hated Pahlavi regime. The protest was made in the case of three individuals whose records are polluted with treason against the nation and crimes.

This gentleman, the charge d'affaires, appears to have forgotten what atrocities and massacres were committed by U.S. troops in Mai Lai in Vietnam against innocent people and women and children. He has forgotten that U.S. B-52's, according to some reports published at the time, bombed Vietnamese dams and hospitals 19 times within 24 hours.

In Vietnam alone, U.S. crimes were so extensive that Olof Palme, the then Swedish prime minister, compared them with the Nazi atrocities during World War II. However, our nation has not forgotten that every time one of the U.S. leaders visited our country, several of our best sons were sacrificed for them by the Pahlavi regime's butchers. Nor has our nation forgotten the bloody 8 September, when, on the order of these very Americans, thousands of our young people's blood was shed by their agents, mercenaries and lackeys.

These are only some minor examples of subservient measures taken by the criminal shah to please his boss. These gentlemen who have become so kind and benevolent today, who are taking pity on the ferocious tiger, not only would not protest in those days, rather they used to drink with pleasure for the health of their satanic servant who had turned Iran into an island of stability for U.S. plundering.

These protests against and interferences in the internal affairs of Iran, manifesting themselves either through U.S. senators or through the U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires, are a reflection of the psychological disturbance afflicting the Americans as a result of Iran's revolution. Our heroic and fighting nation looks at these meddlings as nothing more than a delirium.

However, it is rather surprising that our interior minister listens to such nonsense. If he considers himself interior minister of the Islamic Republic, then why should he listen to such nonsense? Why is he repeating such nonsense to correspondents while trying to convince America without bothering to reason. [as heard] Do we really need to convince America? This is a question posed for the interior minister.

NAVY CHIEF WARNS TRAITORS, SABOTEURS

LD290935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Commodore Madani, commander in chief of the Iranian Navy and governor general of Khuzestan, made a speech at a navy parade in Abadan, warning traitors of the country and the nation. He said: Those who are training saboteurs for this nation in this country and who send them to different installations in this country should know that we are capable of sending forces to their land. But we never attempt to train saboteurs, as we have been raised according to Islamic teachings. We support the deprived people, not the destroyer.

Commodore Madani added: Yesterday, acting on the orders of our leader, we cooperated in order to topple the regime that served international imperialism. That was yesterday's mission. What should we do today? Today is a day for work, not a day to go slow. If we do that today, we are counterrevolutionaries.

Commodore Madani emphasized the defensive policy of the armed forces and said: We are armed forces, responsible and aware of our responsibilities and capable of carrying them out. We have proved this before and we will do it again. We will not allow even an inch to be removed from our country, nor will we allow others to violate us. Commodore Madani also asked all the people of Khuzestan to follow the path of revolution.

BAZARGAN ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF OIL MINISTRY

LD011254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Bazargan announced formation of an oil ministry to the employees of the NIOC and then introduced the first oil minister. The prime minister said that establishment of this ministry was included in the government's program some 8 months ago and that it is quite natural and in order to look after this resource which belongs to the Iranian people. He added: One must not forget, however, that the previous order was also necessary for that period; for absolute and direct subservience to the shah was one of the items in the program of each organization.

NATIONAL FRONT DENOUNCES EMERGENCE OF 'RELIGIOUS CLIQUE'

LD010931 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In an Open Letter to the Iranian Nation the National Front Announces Its Views on the Assembly of Experts' Deviation From Legislative Principles and on the Formation of a New Ruling Clique"]

[Excerpts] In an open letter to the Iranian nation published yesterday, the National Front of Iran gave its views on recent developments in the country's current affairs and accused the Council of Experts of deviating from legislative principles. The letter also covered such topics as the emergence of religious elements, the establishment of special "turban-wearers' courts" [pejorative term for ecclesiastical courts] and exclusive armed forces, and the establishment of new ruling circles by the religious elite; it also gave a warning to the marajeh [supreme religious authorities] and to the clergy as to what the community expects of the Islamic revolution.

The open letter begins as follows:

"In the council set up under the name of 'the council for the final consideration of the constitution' the articles of the new constitution are being prepared and approved in a manner inappropriate to the social and economic conditions of the community and the fundamental rights of the nation at this stage in our history. It cannot as a progressive constitution take into consideration the many difficulties in our society in the various social, economic and political fields. The method employed by the council in drawing up legal articles will present the future government of Iran with many ambiguities and obscure points and will not allow any governmental structure formed on the basis of this constitution to fulfill the needs of the government and nation in establishing a regime which is in step with the scientific and technical advances of the human communities, establishing the principle of national government and preserving the rights of the nation in a manner essential for a free and progressive society."

The National Front then referred to the fundamental role it played in bringing about and leading the revolution and to its activities in the building of a new Iran and stressed what its first expectations and views had been regarding the formation of a constituent assembly after the referendum.

The letter reads thus:

"After the referendum was held the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic, as had been stressed many times during the revolution by the leadership, announced that a constituent assembly representing all the people of the nation would be summoned and convened in order to compile and approve the Islamic Republic's constitution.

"The Council of Government then approved and announced the regulations prepared by the Ministry of Revolutionary Projects governing election to the constituent assembly and sent these regulations for ratification to the Revolution Council. These regulations provided for every 100,000 people to be represented in the constituent assembly by one deputy.

"The government then assigned the task of compiling the new draft constitution to the Ministry of Revolutionary Projects and a team at that ministry set to work on this. [paragraph continues]

"At this time, when all groups and political and social circles were getting ready for the constituent assembly election and the whole of society and the press were busy debating the constitution and the articles governing the future structure of Iran, it was suddenly announced that there was to be no constituent assembly but, instead, a 40-member 'Council of Experts' chosen from among the clergy and those acquainted with Islamic matters.

"The Provisional Government and certain supreme religious authorities objected to the new plan by the religious monopolistic circles; as a result, the number of representatives was increased from 40 to 73, and instead of the elections being held privately, it was agreed that there should be general elections at the national level, and that the name of the assembly should be changed from 'Council of Experts' to 'council for the final consideration of the constitution.'"

Government Climbdown

The National Front letter than studies events which occurred when the plan to set up the Council of Experts was accepted, and recalls the government's climbdown in not insisting on the constituent assembly.

The letter continues:

"In the hope that the constituent assembly would be set up and that after free, general elections, a progressive constitution would be compiled, the National Front of Iran, in common with other organizations and social and political figures interested in the country's destiny, believed that restraint should be exercised in airing these problems. By strengthening the government, it helped guide the country toward the establishment of the rule of law and democracy, despite the basic objections the government was receiving. However, the surrender by the government to the pressures from religious monopolistic circles and opportunistic factions largely destroyed this hope and, at that stage of reconstruction, placed the unity of the various revolutionary groups and forces in jeopardy."

The open letter then gives the National Front's views on the government-proposed plan for the draft constitution:

"After the Provisional Government published the draft constitution, it officially requested all groups and well-informed persons to prepare amendments and sent them to the constitution drafting committee for consideration while the draft was being studied by the council. The National Front thus began its own study of the government's basic draft, made some amendments and alterations and submitted it. Unfortunately, following formation of the council for the final consideration of the constitution (still known in the community and the press as the 'Council of Experts') it disregarded all drafts and proposals, including those of the National Front, and proceeded to compile an entirely new draft itself, contrary to the government's official announcement (to which the council owed its very election!).

"Despite protests from groups and society demanding the drafting of the constitution by a constituent assembly, the government announced that for reasons of urgency the document which it had drafted was the one the council should study."

"How could the council disregard the government draft and set about compiling and approving articles which do not appear in it? No fewer than 62 drafts and 3,250 separate, individual proposals were prepared by various organizations, groups, parties and interested and well-informed people. These were based on the government draft (as directed by the official announcement), contrary to the promise given and to the official announcement and commitment from the government, the proposals submitted were totally ignored.

"The National Front foresaw that this situation would aruse, in view of the methods employed by the government and other ruling circles on the eve of the council elections, and in a statement published on the anniversary of the historic uprising of 30 Tir, the National Front explained its position and its views on the Revolution Council, the government and the prevailing conditions of unrest and presented specific proposals aimed at solving the crisis the country faced. It also give it views on the constituent assembly.

Unfortunately, however, the government, whose approach is one of indifference towards the views, proposals and comments of personages, social and political groups and informed opinion, disregarded the proposals, including those of the National Front, and the elections to the council were held in the manner desired by the religious, monopolist and opportunist circles, and protests received against the elections were ignored. As a result of the government's erroneous approach, centres of power outside the government gradually took shape and became manifest in the form of an elitist group appearing on the political, economic and social scene."

On the question of the special Islamic "turban-wearers" courts and exclusive armed forces, the open letter says:

"The formation of special Islamic 'turban-wearers' counts was the first official, manifest step taken for the purpose of creating a religious elitist oligarchy a revolution in which the main aim was the removal of the privileges of the ruling clique was thus faced at its inception with the formation of a new elite.

"During the course of the revolution and particularly on the days immediately after it had taken place the Revolution Guards rendered unforgettable service both to the revolution itself and also by safeguarding the security of the people, and apart from certain abuses committed by opportunistic elements disguised as guards, and by komitehs, (and those misdemeanors should not be laid at the door of our children of the revolution) the guards' record both during and after the revolution was a splendid one and will be enshrined in the annals of the history of the great movement of the Iranian nation.

"Now with the refusal of the religious power-seeking elements and circles to accept the rule of the government over the komitehs and the Revolution Guards organization and the adoption of Revolution Courts (which are supervised by these circles) exclusively for trying guards' misdemeanors, the result will be that this young, armed, revolutionary force will be placed at the disposal of these power-seeking religious circles, which will facilitate the emergence of authorities and conditions necessary for the creation, shaping and entrenchment of this new elite, which is now in the process of assuming power in the name of religion, enjoying as it does the faith and trust of the masses of the people in the leadership of the revolution and the supreme religious authorities."

"At present a large body of the clergy have joined the Council of Experts on the grounds that they are trusted and have the faith of large sections of the people, but instead of applying themselves to the task of working out a government structure for the country in step with the requirements of the age and conforming to the real needs of the masses, and instead of taking advantage of the opportunity given them to place the fundamental rights of the nation on a firm legal basis by devising regulations which will in practice lead to the progress of the country and the enjoyment of spiritual and material benefits, they set about compiling divine precepts and religious laws in the articles of what is a secular constitution.

The reason why the principles of Islam are accepted and believed in by the nation is not because they were compiled and enacted by any human legislative assembly.

"We believe that no law or regulation in the Islamic society of Iran can or should go against the principles or basis of Islam, and that the clergy should not be prevented from taking part in political life or from holding office or debarred from government affairs.

"But to monopolize all regulations and laws in the name of religion and to reject or exclude any matter which does not feel within the framework of religion runs counter to the lofty meaning of Islam and will result in restricted regulations and in government becoming the monopoly of the religious elements, with the creation of a religious elite."

The Formation of a New Ruling Clique

"The rule of this religious faction will result in a harsh and very tough dictatorship and will envelop all the country's institutions. One of the important privileges it has obtained so far is the power to inflict punishment on other people for whatever reason it considers expedient; another is that it can, in various ways and without restraint and beyond the law, ignoring financial considerations and the principles of accounting, dispose of government funds, the bayt-ol mal [public treasury] and people's property and can spend these funds in an unrestricted and unsupervised manner however it wishes and for any purpose.

"To strengthen the power of this group and to smooth the way for their assumption of government office, there is now total censorship of all media. Repression is gradually spreading over the entire country, and the activities of most parties and groups have been forbidden. In deciding whether these organizations are in the right or wrong, no criteria or regulations apply except the decision of the religious, monopolistic and power-seeking circles. Fear and panic are gradually pervading the informed and intellectual sections of the community as preparations are being made for the establishment of a harsh and tyrannical regime. Powerful and armed local elements dominate the fate of the nation in the guise of Shar' courts [religious law courts].

"Special rules and measures have been laid down in the world today to protect people's rights and preserve freedoms and human dignity so that no innocent man may be punished nor a criminal escape by taking advantage of a lack of discipline in the community. In order to ensure permanence for a free way of life legislative, judicial and executive powers should come into being, each separated one from the other, with each so restricted as to prevent encroachment on another. This will serve to prevent infringements of the nation's rights and freedoms."

"Unfortunately, the religious courts hold the people's fate in their hands, without it even having been established that a single one of these courts is competent. They enact laws without constraint and at the same time pass judgement and summarily carry out their sentences. No person or authority exists who can question the actions of one who punishes someone in the name of God and Islam (even when such punishment results in the destruction of a family) and there is no one to turn to or authority with whom a complaint might be lodged. Measures taken in the name of God are not limited to these instances: Anyone who does anything or who expresses himself contrary to the monopoly of the ruling, power-seeking religious circles, will be convicted and ostracised as being opposed to religion. This will result in the total disappearance of individual freedom and security and will lead to a gradual exodus of the community's specialists and outstanding scientists, who will leave their motherland. The method employed by the council in compiling the constitution will serve to entrench and confirm the present position of the new ruling clique. The religious weapon is a sharp one, designed to guarantee implementation of measures which place the whole country at the disposal of the new ruling elitist clique. In the articles approved so far, the Council of Experts has obliterated many of the community's Persian features; they have forgotten that Islam respects the nationhood of the various peoples and nations. It is a reality that our nation is Persian, and this in no ways goes against the genuine religion of Islam. Indeed, it is something the country is proud of.

"As has been stressed many times, the National Front of Iran again declares that Iran's constitution should both conform to present-day conditions and also be the most progressive and advanced constitutional document in the world, displaying the glory of Islamic Persia.

ETTELA'AT CITES TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

ID011705 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 26 Sep 79 p 16 ID

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party Statement on Present Conditions in the Country"]

[Text] In a statement on present conditions in the country, the Tudeh Party of Iran Central Committee has stressed again that Iran's real, principal and dangerous enemy is American imperialism and international Zionism and that the advance of this treacherous, artful, criminal and plundering enemy must be stopped. Reference is also made to the heavy blows inflicted as a result of the victory of Iran's revolution on the homeland's principal, real enemy--that is, imperialism led by American imperialism and international Zionism and the remnants of the dependent Pahlavi regime. The statement continues:

"These enemies of the people of Iran, wounded but not yet toppled, recognized from the outset that the source of the people's power lay in the unity of all the nationalist and free forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and employed all their devilish strength to destroy and shatter this unity in order to create division and strife in the ranks of strugglers on the path of Iran's independence and freedom and to promote internecine warfare among the peoples of Iran."

The statement recalls the repeated warnings from the Tudeh Party about the intrigues and counterrevolutionary plots and continues:

"In recent weeks, there has been a serious turn in the new atmosphere prevailing in our country's political and social life: The freedom promised by the leadership of the revolution during the first months after it achieved success has been realized, but suddenly restrictions appearing in certain areas have caused concern."

Explaining the swing to the right, particularly during the period when the elections to the Council of Experts were being held, the statement discusses the attacks on libraries by irresponsible groups being supplied by the extreme right wing and the burning of books and states that, in addition to banning the newspaper MARDOM, the Tehran revolution prosecutor closed the central office of the Tudeh Party during this swing to the right. The statement also says that Mahdavian and Shayani, members of the Tudeh Party in Kermanshah, and Gorji Bayani, a famous revolutionary fighter from that town, were shot, although they had no connections with the events in Kordestan.

Referring to the painful incidents in Kordestan, the statement continues:

"So far in Kordestan hundreds of working people of town and country, most of whom did nothing whatever to interfere in the incidents, have ended up lying on the blood-soaked earth. Thousands have been made homeless, and dozens of totally innocent people have been executed. There is now apparantly peace on the surface, but the history of national movements over the last hundred years both in this country and all over the world has shown dozens of times that, despite the vociferous propaganda of its supporters, this sort of 'peace' does not solve the problem of the Kurdish nation or similar problems across Iran but will merely add new and painful wounds to those already in existence."

The statement concludes by delivering a warning on the fate of the draft constitution, the purge in the army and other forces of law and order in the context of a renewal of dependence on America and also the expulsion of workers and engineers from factories on the pretext that they are leftists:

"Counterrevolution, imperialism, Zionism and the remnants of the overthrown regime, together with the remnants of the big landowners and big capital and their lackeys, are joyful at the swing to the right. They are well aware that to strengthen the position of the monopolists of the right is to lay the foundations for counterrevolutionary dictatorship. The duty of all strugglers on the road to national independence, freedom and the interests of the oppressed working people of our homeland is to use all their strength to close the road to the advance of counterrevolution. This aim can only be achieved through immediate measures by all these forces to achieve unity and prepare joint programs and by freely marching together step by step along the road to the advancement of a national, people-oriented policy."

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS EXTENDED BY 30 DAYS

ID012014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The Council of Experts at its 36th session today extended the council's duration for another 30 days, considering that the normal duration of the council as it was formerly determined will expire this coming Wednesday. The extension of the duration of the council was approved by a majority vote, 55 of the 73 members of the council voting in favor.

Five More Principles Approved

ID012356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] This afternoon the council for the final ratification of the constitution in its 36th session approved five more principles of the constitution. Our correspondent reports from the council for the final ratification of the constitution:

According to one of the principles approved in today's session, a council called the Council of the Guardians will be formed composed of six just theologians [foqaha] who are also aware of the exigencies of the time and are chosen by the leader or the council of leadership, and also six Muslim lawyers who are experts in various branches of law nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council and approved by the National Consultative Assembly [Majles-e Shora-ye Melli]. The formation of the Council of the Guardians is for the sake of safeguarding the Islamic teachings and the constitution in order to insure that the legislation of the National Consultative Assembly conforms to the Islamic teachings and the constitution. This principle was approved by 57 votes for, 4 votes against and 6 abstentions.

According to another principle which was approved by 48 votes for, 6 votes against and 9 abstentions, all the legislation of the National Consultative Assembly should be sent to the Council of the Guardians. This council is dutybound to study their legislation within 10 days with regard to how it conforms with the Islamic teachings and the constitution. If it finds the legislation is contrary to the Islamic teachings or the constitution, it should return it to the National Consultative Assembly for review. Otherwise, the legislation will become law.

The next principle says: It is up to the majority of the theologians of the Council of the Guardians to decide if the legislation of the National Consultative Assembly conforms with the teachings of Islam. The decision concerning the conformity of the legislation with the constitution rests with the majority of all the members of the Council of the Guardians. This principle was approved with 58 votes for, 2 votes against and 4 abstentions.

According to the next principle which was approved in today's session with 58 votes for, 1 vote against and 3 abstentions, the members of the Council of the Guardians can attend the sessions of the National Consultative Assembly when a bill or a member's bill is being discussed. However, when an urgent bill or member's bill is being discussed in the National Consultative Assembly the members of the Council of the Guardians must attend the assembly and express their views.

According to the last principle which was approved in today's session, the members of the Council of the Guardians will be elected for a term of 6 years. However, in the first term after 3 years, half of the members of each group will be changed by casting lots and new members will be elected in their place. This principle was approved by 52 votes for, 5 votes against and 6 abstentions.

In today's preagenda speech, Mr Hoseyn Khademi, the elected deputy from Esfahan, in a speech referred to the question of the vice-regency of the chief theologian [velayat-e faqih] and said: The vice-regency of the chief theologian is one of the basic principles of our religion and it means belief in imamate. It means that the imam is the representative of God and the implication of God's oneness in acts of worship is obedience to God. Obedience to anyone except God should be based on God's command. The obedience to God's representative and vice regent is obedience to God in the same way that the obedience to the police means obedience to the government. He added: The obedience to a just mojahed is equal to obedience to the imam and to God. It was this true belief that caused the triumph of the people of this country over the tyrannical and satanical regime. All the people should safeguard this powerful power of faith for the next generation because it is more powerful than any military power or weapon.

IRAQ TO PAY FOR AIR RAID DAMAGE TO BORDER TOWNS

LD301314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report from Urumiyeh, damage done to the border villages of Iraq and the provincial town of Sardasht by Iraqi planes some time ago will be repaired. Mr Haqgo, governor general of Western Azarbayjan who had gone to Iraq to talk to the governor general of Soleymaniyeh, today on his return to Urumiyeh announced that the discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity and it was decided that a joint commission should travel to the border villages of Iraq to estimate the damages. The governor general of Western Azarbayjan said: The air raid by Iraqi planes was a mistake, according to the announcement from the Iraqi officials, and they will pay for the damage. Mr Haqgo said that he hopes this friendly visit will result in better understanding between the Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq.

USSR ASKED FOR VOLGA RIVER FREIGHT TRANSIT RIGHTS

LD020829 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 25 Sep 79 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Plan To Give Iran Access to the Open Sea via the Volga River"]

[Excerpts] Dr Mohammad Mokri, Islamic Republic of Iran ambassador to the Soviet Union, has prepared a plan within the framework of an expansion in economic and political relations between Iran and the Soviet Union whereby Iran would gain access to the Black Sea, and from there to the Mediterranean, by way of the Volga River, which is situated on Soviet territory.

Dr Mokri outlined this plan at a special, exclusive interview with ETTELA'AT's political correspondent:

If the plan is realized, Iran might combine shipping schedules across the Caspian, up the Volga to the Black Sea and to European countries and North Africa, gaining access to the Atlantic through the Strait of Gibraltar. If the Soviet Union agrees, Iran would benefit by many millions or billions of rials, without any loss to the Soviet Union, for whom transit fees are envisioned in the plan. The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, who has apparently already had some discussion with Soviet officials, said: "This would be a step on the road to cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union and prove the friendship of the two countries in a tangible and practical manner; it would raise cooperation between the countries above the level of talk and diplomatic compliment.

Dr Mokri added: "I feel that the Soviet Government is not imperialist or profit-seeking, and there is no doubt that it understands our revolutionary position; Iran, too, has no intention of interfering in internal Soviet affairs." Mokri voiced his belief that "irrespective of whether our cultural and moral strength has spread to Soviet Muslims, they are part of the Soviet Union and there should be no meddling in their affairs. Iran's friendship with the Soviet Muslims should be in the framework of our friendship with the Soviet Union."

On the price of gas exported to the Soviet Union, Mokri said: "We wish the price to rise to the international level. The difference in price since the revolution began should be calculated and paid."

On the subject of a second gas pipeline:

"We may come to an agreement with the Soviet Union. We are not dogmatic. But since we are nonalined, we need to study this more. Experts may reach the decision that the gas should remain underground for future generations, or we may find a more profitable way of dealing with our existing reserves of gas within the country itself."

Transit Talks With USSR

LD301404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Iran met and conferred with Commerce Minister 'Reza Sadr this morning. In the course of the meeting, also attended by Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Morteza Zamani and the head of the Soviet mission, issues concerning transit and transport cooperation were raised and discussed.

On the basis of today's talks, it was agreed that a Soviet delegation should visit Iran in October to exchange views and reach a final decision in connection with the question of transport.

ARDALAN RECEIVES ROMANIAN FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU

LD012342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports that Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, conferred today with 'Ali Ardalan, Iranian minister of economic affairs, on ways to improve economic and commercial relations between Iran and Romania.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES CABLE FROM BULGARIAN LEADER

JN011917 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent the following cable to Iranian Islamic revolution leader Ayatollah Khomeyni while passing through Iranian airspace on his way to Laos and Vietnam:

While passing through the Iranian Islamic Republic's airspace, it gives me pleasure to convey to you and to the friendly Iranian people greetings and best wishes for happiness. I seize this opportunity to reiterate the People's Republic of Bulgaria's desire to continue existing relations based on equality and noninterference in the domestic affairs of one another's countries.

SISTAN GOVERNOR REPORTS ON TALKS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD301332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dr Jalili, governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan Province, returned to Zahedan Friday after his trip to Tehran and his meeting with the Imam Khomeyni in Qom. Yesterday, in a talk about his trip and discussions with the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran he said: My presence at the residence of the imam was in connection with the recent incidents in the Lachar region in Baluchestan.

The governor general of Sistan va Baluchestan said: I was received by the imam to report on the situation.

The imam asked if there will be any more problems in the future. I told him that there is no worry on that score and [passage indistinct] therefore, it is appropriate that these people should benefit from the mercy of Islam so that if, God forbid, we have to resort to harsh measures in the future, they will not think that Islam is merely a wrathful force. [passage indistinct]

SAFIDAN CITIZENS ASKED TO SURRENDER WEAPONS

GF300904 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0840 GMT 30 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Corps of Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards for the town of Safidan, in an announcement, has asked the citizens of this town to deliver all unauthorized weapons to the corps by 7 October 1979. It is stressed in the announcement that all violators will be punished and dealt with accordingly.

MARIVAN POLICE REPULSE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ATTACK

LD301722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1700 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central news bureau of Sanandaj, early this morning the police headquarters of Marivan city was attacked by counterrevolutionaries, who were armed with Kalashnikov automatic rifles. The attack was beaten back, thanks to the alertness of security forces and the Corps of the Revolution Guards. Also last night a Marivan city police car came under machinegun fire by a group of unidentified people. The driver was wounded.

KORDESTAN PROSECUTOR PROHIBITS DEMONSTRATIONS, MARCHES

LD011844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution prosecutor of Kordestan has announced in a circular that the counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries take part in a new, futile attempt each day in order to put a stop to the Islamic movement in this region and to prevent the cultural and economic development of the Kurdish Muslim brothers. By making use of the pure sentiments of the people, these elements want to prevent them from carrying out their activity and work and to safeguard the interests of their basses. However, as always, the alertness and the intelligence of our brave compatriots have nullified the plots of these mercenaries and by maintaining the unity of expression they have delivered a mighty blow upon the mouths of the enemies.

In connection with these plots the Islamic revolution prosecutor of Kordestan announces that until further notice all demonstrations, marches and sit-ins in governmental and private offices and departments are forbidden. Those who break this law will be prosecuted as plotters against the revolution and will be punished.

KORDESTAN GOVERNOR DENIES CESSATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD011825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following rumors that the development projects in Kordestan Province have been halted, which have been spread in Sanandaj by suspicious elements to mislead the people of this province, Shakiba, governor general of Kordestan, has issued the following announcement:

We wish to inform all the inhabitants of Kordestan Province that not only has the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran not halted any of the development projects of the region, but that on the contrary, in accordance with the orders of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, 1 day's oil income has been allocated to the development, welfare and medical projects in this province. Therefore, the rumor concerning cessation of all the development projects is false and is denied by the governorate general of Kordestan.

NVOI CLAIMS U.S. CONTEMPLATING COUP AGAINST KHOMEYNI REGIME

TA301044 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 29 Sep 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Foil the Conspiracies of U.S. Imperialism Through Unity and Revolutionary Vigilance"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: [sentence indistinct] The United States is attempting to overthrow the Islamic republican system in our homeland and to install a regime subservient to it. To achieve this satanic and anti-Iranian goal of theirs, the Americans have entered the arena through various ways and means and utilize different elements.

One of these elements is instability in our country, which is the result of division and discord among the forces loyal and faithful to the revolution, as well as intensification of rightist tendencies in the various ruling bodies, which unfortunately is being aggravated by some religious and political officials. By exploiting this undesirable situation the Americans see the way cleared for the implementation of their plans.

According to available evidence, the CIA, hand in hand with the intelligence and espionage services of Israel, Britain and Egypt, is contemplating an allegedly bloodless coup d'etat against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. To implement their plan, the Americans are trying to place their agents and mercenaries in government and military organizations as much as possible. Moreover, at the same time the Americans are intensifying their subversive activities against the Government of the Iranian Republic. Thus, U.S. imperialism, which received a blow from the Iranian nation's revolution and which to some extent has lost its plundering interests and positions in our country, now, while outwardly declaring its readiness to have normal and good relations with the Iranian Government, actually is engaged in intrigue and provocations against Iran.

In such circumstances when our nation's revolution is exposed to the danger of overt and covert conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its allies, it is the duty of all, from the leaders of the revolution and officials of the Islamic Republic to all the forces true and faithful to the revolution, to exert their efforts with complete vigilance to implement the recommendations of the imam for strengthening more than ever unity of thought and deed among themselves, and to get on with the job of purging and cleansing government organizations of corrupt and suspicious individuals.

In the government organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran there cannot and should not be any place for the overt and covert agents of U.S. imperialism. This is the demand of the people of Iran.

The interests and policies of the Iranian revolution dictate that such individuals be expelled from government organizations. The people pose this just question: How is it that when you yourself, in all your statements and speeches, point out the necessity of liquidating all the evil remains of the domination of U.S. imperialism, certain government officials under various pretexts try to impose the view that some agreements for the purchase of U.S. arms should be preserved and U.S. military advisers should be returned to our country once more? The Iranian nation's revolution has [word indistinct] and the safeguarding of its gains and the continuity of the revolution is the day's issue. Every effort should be made to immunize it from the harm of the overt and covert conspiracies of the enemies, and from those who have changed color and who attempt to deal blows at it from within, one should be alert and awake. It is for the benefit of the Iranian nation's revolution that a fundamental purge be carried out in all governmental organizations from top to bottom, from military to civil; and these organizations be cleansed from the presence of corrupt and suspicious elements subservient to the satanic regime and agents of SAVAK.

The enemy is lying in ambush and is engaged in subversion, intrigue and provocations against the government of the Islamic Republic both from within and without. The hint of establishing a new military alliance, which the Americans have again proposed through the traitor Qabus, is also connected to these evil schemes of U.S. imperialism. Today the curtain has been raised on this joint plan of the CIA, Mossad and the Egyptian espionage service. The Americans are not opposed to creating a conspiracy in the Strait of Hormuz through their agents and, under the pretext of saving oil tankers threatened by Palestinian or Iranian extremists and through utilizing their 110,000-man strike force, to implementing their dangerous (?plan) of military interference and occupation.

The enemies of the Iranian revolution, from the CIA to remnants of the former regime, officials of the espionage organizations of Israel and Egypt, and traitors such as Sultan Qabus, all are endeavoring to strike at our nation's revolution and its gains, whether from within or without; one should be awake and vigilant in the fact of this joint conspiracy of internal and external enemies. Through alliance and unity of thought and deed among the forces faithful to the revolution, the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism should be foiled.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN SPEAKS TO TRIBAL ELDERS 26 SEPTEMBER

Part I

LD302258 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 30 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Next, we present the text of the speech of Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, delivered while receiving the elders and representatives of noble people of Afridi, Safi, Tori, Turi, Shinwari, Momand, Khogiani, Warskzay and (Masi) tribes at the Salamkhaneh Palace of the People's House on September (?26th):

Very dear and esteemed compatriots, I am proud to have been afforded an opportunity again to meet and talk to you, dears, and those friends who represent all valorous people of Shinawar, Afridi, Safi, (?Masi) and Tori and welcome you in the People's House of Afghanistan. It is a matter of pride for me to meet you personally and talk to you. The power of workers, peasants and laborers in Afghanistan is further strengthened with the passage of every day. As we announced at the onset of revolution that from now on Afghanistan is free from the hands of tyrants, spongers and [word indistinct] masters and sardars and the power of workers, laborers and other toilers will be realized now we see that every day we make new achievements.

All the toilers, workers and laborers of Afghanistan see that the workers, toilers, laborers [words indistinct]. As history has shown, any move which is made in Afghanistan, the heart of Asia, has moved all people of the region. The waves of freedom which have been raised in Afghanistan have trembled the British Empire in the region and have doomed it to failure. Thus, this revolution of workers, toilers and peasants, which has (?triumphed) in Afghanistan, bears the hope for future success for all toiling brothers of Pakistan and Iran and all toiling brothers of the region, caused their happiness and confidence in that they too, today or tomorrow, will wrest their (?tribes) from the hands of spongers, tyrants and sardars the way you and your brave brothers obtained.

Yes, the Great Sawr Revolution has caused the happiness of all our toiling brothers in Pakistan, Iran and the region and in the world, roused and awakened them all that it is possible that under the conditions like Afghanistan the workers and laborers will wield power and take over the control of their country and state.

From the other hand, the imperialists, reactionaries and enemies of the people, left extremists, were panicked and they realized that when people rise no power can stand before (?it) and when people move they can defend anyone and if the people demand their rights no one can stop them. Thus, this reality was very well proven in Afghanistan: that anything can be done by the people. The people make the history, the people gain pride, the people build the country and everything belongs to the people.

The Sawr Revolution raised the Red flag in the region and showed practically that the valorous workers, laborers and peasants of Afghanistan want peace. The voice of peace was raised with love and sincerity from Afghanistan and showed to the world that in Afghanistan a true Khalqi, working-class and peaceful regime has been established. But the imperialist and other parasites and their (?bowl-lickers), who are the enemies of peace, began hostility (?to) the working class and Khalqi regime, because in the world the exploiters and parasites take advantage from the war. Here the spongers and tyrants want war.

They are panic-stricken, because the voice of peace, voice of bravery, the voice of power and voice of heroism is raised. They cannot stand these voices. Thus, we tell that the voice of peace which has been raised in Afghanistan will be welcomed by every (?gallant) in the region.

It will be a cause of happiness for every worker and peasant in the world that the red waves of peace rise in Afghanistan and today or tomorrow all miscreants in the region will be wiped out and they will be disgraced. The Great Sawr Revolution gave the good news and hope for freedom in the region, the hope of real freedom and such freedom that now here the Khalqi and worker regime is established. There is no room for foreign domination now. Today no one can deceive our toiling people by trading on faith or the holy divine book, Koran. Our toiling Muslims very well know the path of justice and perform their religious sanctities with all freedom and consciousness. The foreign (?bowl-lickers) can no more deceive them. Their religious leaders will come from among them. Their political and state leaders are their sons and daughters and their real servants. Just as their forefathers had raised the flag, these toiling Muslims nurture and produce those (?proud) ulema and follow them. They will follow these ulema and perform their religious duties. No more the agents of the British can deceive and dominate our toilers in the guise of mullahs and pirs. They have been freed, become independent and are prospering their country freely and perform their religious duties.

With the Great Sawr Revolution the workers, peasants and toilers have won power and now the spongers can no more exploit their labor. Hereafter the products of the toilers, of peasants and workers, will not go to the house of the khans and maliks. In Afghanistan, the fruit of the (?preservation) of the toilers will no more be eaten by the spongers and sardars and they enjoy it. It will not be repeated in Afghanistan that the tiller of land perspires on the land but his harvest be snatched and devoured by usurers and spongers and the peasant is left empty-stomached and naked and his wife and children are left weeping and hungry.

Today in Afghanistan, whatever the peasant sows he reaps it for himself and takes everything to his humble home and (?lives) out his life along with his family. In the history it is not the first heroism of our people that they have raised the red flag for the first time and have shown the honor and (?pride) of peasants and laborers. The history of your forefathers is full of such bravery. The emperors have been toppled a number of times in Afghanistan. A number of the emperors who used to conquer the world whenever they came across your forefathers were compelled to kneel before them.

Part II

ID020130 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Oct 79 ID

[Text] We next bring you the remaining part of the highlights of the speech given by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin, to a group of tribal elders recently:

History is witness that whenever the [word indistinct] oppressors attacked Afghanistan they were eliminated in the mountains and deserts of this land and no trace of them was left. Our brave people have always defended their soil here and they have always crushed the enemy. Our history is witness that the British Empire could not stand before us in the three wars. It was for the first time defeated in Afghanistan by our brave people and the myth of its invincibility was shattered. It was such a defeat inflicted which is unmatched in the world.

We take pride in the fact that imperialism and reaction cooperate and help our enemies and those enemies of the revolution who have lost their sardari and land lordship and also usury and mortgage, and have fled from here taking refuge with foreigners. They give them arms and ammunition and also dollars, pounds and [word indistinct] and send their men against us in the guise of our enemies so that they kill our children, women and men, burn our schools and destroy the bridges. We have no [word indistinct] against our enemy because he is enemy and thus too class enemy, enemy of the freedom and independence.

The left extremists, imperialism and reaction, to whatever extent they must help the enemy we know that they are the enemy of the people. If the enemy helps them, we also have the pride that we too have very good friends in the world who are true and sincere. They will give all the help required by us. We have [word indistinct] that in our neighborhood the Soviet Union gives us everything with brotherly (and total) regard to our independence [words indistinct]. We can use all this assistance for the prospering of the country and make use of it. Thus, we are sure that whatever we may need for the defense of the country and for its prosperity, and whatever in the world we can make use of, our brothers and friends will give us this (consistantly) and with all sincerity. Yet, this is also a fact [words indistinct]. We are peace banner-holders. We have raised the banner of peace. We do not want war and we do not attack on anyone. We want to live in peace because we need peace. We can build our country in peace but we fight against war. If war is imposed on us we will respond to it. If our country is attacked we will (raise) our hands, our heads and fight so that we could safeguard our homeland.

If we fight against enemy it is for achieving peace and it is against war. We always want with all honesty, sincerity and loyalty good life and good [word indistinct] for the Pakistan toilers. We consider as our enemy all those who are the enemy of the toilers of Pakistan. We consider as our friends and brothers all those who are friends and brothers of workers, laborers, destitutes and peasants in Pakistan. Likewise, anyone who is the friends and brothers of workers, peasants, laborers and toilers of Iran is our friend and brothers. Anyone who is the enemy of workers, laborers, destitutes, toilers and peasants of Iran is our enemy. If they commit any hostile act against them, we do the same against them also.

We have always said that we are truly and honestly ready to talk with Pakistan. We are not only ready but we have invited His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Republic of Pakistan, to come to Afghanistan so that he would be welcomed with our priceless hospitality of our fathers and would see the love and interest of the valorous workers, peasants and laborers of Afghanistan who are living with the brave workers, peasants, laborers and toilers of Pakistan. An invitation has been extended by our minister of foreign affairs to Mr Agha Shahi, the foreign relations adviser to the president of the Republic of Pakistan, to come to Afghanistan. He would be warmly welcomed here and accorded warm sincerity so that the difficulty which is existing between the two countries, especially in regard to the spongers who have fled to Pakistan and are helped there by the enemies of our revolution, is eliminated through talks.

We would like to inform them that the entire country is open to the compatriots who would like to live here with honor and prestige and go ahead along with the revolution to build the country, to wipe out misery and construct a society of affluence. We will say to the world that we are happy sincerely and honestly to(?seek) talks with Pakistani leaders and are looking forward to them to come here so that soon we would hold sincere talks. We want to warmly welcome them here. We see and the world sees that our Pashtun and Baluch brethren are embraced with all sincerity by all the nationalities of Afghanistan. As their motherland, Afghanistan is proud of them and welcome them and all Afghanistan is [word indistinct] to them. They have the option to live whichever place they want, whether in the banks of Amu and Aba Sin or in the lofty peaks of [word indistinct] mountains up to [word indistinct] in Baluchistan. In all these places they can have houses, go to hospital and enroll their children in schools. It is all up to them. Our beloved country Afghanistan has welcomed to them with all sincerity.

This country is a country of their fathers and forefathers. Nobody should embarrass us in spite of all our honesty and pride. We say that this country which has blossomed and opened to them, and we will warmly welcome them. This is the price which has embarrassed the enemy and the power and [words indistinct] workers, peasants, toilers and laborers have frightened the enemy. They will be destroyed today or tomorrow here or there and will be disgraced.

Therefore, our enemy, who cannot find any other way, levels accusations against us and tells lies. When they see your heroism and sacrifice, they say that in Afghanistan, God forbid, there is a war between Islam and infidelity. However, here toiling Muslims are in power. Here everything is at the discretion of toiling workers and toiling peasants and laborers. Everything is done for them. All the blessings of the country are made available to them. Whatever is done, whether a hospital, a school or a college is opened, it is all for the benefit of the workers, peasants, laborers and other toilers. Now it is not to [words indistinct] and officious masters are to be benefited. Now no master, no sponger and no sardar will be benefited by the act of the state. In Afghanistan there will be only the state and governnent of workers, laborers and peasants.

Today or tomorrow the constitution will be worked out in Afghanistan. It will be the law of Khalq regime the law of workers' regime. Here a progressive and revolutionary constitution will be formulated in the interests of the workers, laborers and peasants in this region. This constitution will (?light) the red flame of the Sawr Revolution. That is why the people are happy in Afghanistan, because they are not the servants of anyone and are not under the order of any individual. They do not serve any private individual. They collectively and jointly administer their country. They do everything in order to serve their dear country and their Muslim toilers. It is a prideful (good news) that our constitution will shine Red like the revolution and all the toilers, peasants and workers of the world will be proud of it.

Dear and valorous compatriots, this is our country and this is our regime. It is our (?honor). It is then up to you to defend your honor and your revolution. It is up to you all and up to all the toilers of Afghanistan. Now the people of Afghanistan have gathered and are prepared to sacrifice their lives so as to safeguard their country, their honor and their regime.

That is why they are organised in the committees for defense of the revolution. However, the organization of the people into small Khalqi committees and committees for defense of revolution will not serve our entire purpose. That is why today or tomorrow (?a national) organization for defense of the revolution will be set up. They will be united in this organization and will defend their homeland, honor and the revolution.

Dear compatriots, I am very pleased with your love, sincerity and kindness. You have gratified me and my colleagues who have the honor of serving you by coming from long distances. You have traversed long distances in order to see us and meet us. We know that we should have gone to you and sat with you on your rugs in your houses and should have learned from you and served you. But we are thankful to you that you have taken into consideration our engagements and have taken the trouble of coming to Kabul city, the cradle of the Sawr Revolution. We are grateful to you for coming here and representing your brothers.

At the end (?I) do not want to leave my desire untold. I declare before you and the world that nobody will be found to criticize our acts from the viewpoint of sacred religion of Islam. We have the honor to take a bet with you that there could not be found any persons in the world who (?say) that our actions are contrary to the sacred religion of Islam and its high values. It is the false and disgraceful propaganda of enemies who level accusation against us. There will be no one who can stand and criticize one of our acts as being against Islam or incompatible with the principles of Islam. Likewise, I declare to all the world that there would be no one in the world who could say that our acts are not in the interests of the people. We are proud of this because we do not do anything which is against the sacred religion of Islam or contrary to the interests of the people.

REBELS REPORTEDLY RETAKE PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD012036 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] UNITED PRESS reports that the Islamic movement forces of Afghanistan announced that they have killed numerous soldiers of Hafizollah Amin while they were [word indistinct] an invasion launched by government forces. According to the same news agency, Muslim forces have once again taken control of the eastern Province of Paktia. The spokesman of the Islamic movement of Afghanistan said: The Soviet-supported government of Amin used hundreds of tarks and armored cars to launch another severe attack. However, the Muslim militants defeated them by using petrol bombs and hand-grenades.

AMIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 30 SEP

LD012115 Kabul in Pashto and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the Council of Ministers held a meeting from 1630 to 2100 yesterday in the Golkhaneh Palace of the People. At the outset of the meeting Hafizollah Amin drew the attention of the members of the Council of Ministers to their duties and responsibilities, and said that, in accordance with the new spirit, dynamism, activity and initiative should be evident in the ministries, and the affairs of the ministries should always be considered by the relevant minister himself.

Hafizollah Amin told them that initiative must be exercised in the execution of their respective affairs, and said they must convince their colleagues that they are trusted.

Each of the comrades ought to preserve the class character of all of their deeds in the application of proper working methods for the expansion of productivity, enterprise, and the establishment of contact with the people. He told the ministers to draw the attention of their colleagues to good manners in their dealings with the public.

Afterward, the Council of Ministers considered proposals from the ministries, and adopted decisions on a number of matters.

AMIN NAMES MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

LD011934 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Decree No 5 issued on 1 October 1979 by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan--read by announcer]

[Text] While taking into consideration the contents of the speech of 17 September 1979 and the principle that in a workers' regime and society, democratic legality can be realized within the framework of a democratic constitution, and in order to implement the lofty aims of the Great Sawr Revolution, to realize and expand the valuable principles of security, legality and justice, to further extend the values of the Great Sawr Revolution, to regulate on a democratic basis all the organs of the state as the people-serving organs, to guarantee the security of the hard-working people of Afghanistan and their other rights and liberties, to build a new society free of the exploitation of man by man, the formulation of a constitution for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is considered among the fundamental duties of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

As the dear compatriots know, members of the commission for drafting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Constitution have been previously endorsed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Political Bureau. I hereby announce the members of this commission by means of this degree:

Abdolhakim Shara'i, minister of justice and attorney general;
'Abdorrashid Jalili, minister of agriculture and land reform;
Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, minister of water and power;
Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning;
Bareq-Shafi'i, minister of transport and tourism [name and title as heard]
Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, minister of information and culture;
Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries;
Mohammad Salim Masudi, minister of education;
Eqbal Waziri, general director of political affairs of the People's Armed Forces;
'Abdolahad Wolesi, governor of Ghazni;
Lt Col Mohammad Hashem, assistant director general of political affairs of the People's Armed Forces;
Col Gholam Sakhi, commander of the Air Defense;
Maj Mohammad Dost, commander of the Central Garrison;
Capt Gholam Nabi Baloch, president of the military tribunals of the Ministry of Defense;
Capt Sayd Ahmad, head of the Political Affairs Department of the Air Defense Command;
Capt Habiborrahman, head of the logistics of the General Directorate of Political Affairs of the People's Armed Forces;
Lt Mostafa, director of identifications of the General Directorate of Political Affairs of the People's Armed Forces;
Maulana Zaynollah Manalay, member of the Supreme Judicial Council;
Maulana Sa'id Afghani, president of the cassation court;
Maulawi 'Abdol 'Aziz, president of the Islam council of ulema;

Maulawi Sayd Mohammad 'Alishah Tawakkoli, sermon leader of the Afshar religious center;
Maulawi Safiollah, sermon leader of the Walibak central mosque of Takhar in Taloqan;
Maulawi 'Abdolhakim Hafizi, theology teacher at the Sar-e Pol's Gozarshahn Theological School in Jowzjan;
Maulawi 'Abdol Wahed, sermon leader of the public mosque of Rodat in Nangarhar;
Maulawi Shamsoddin, theology teacher at the Imam Saheb Theology School of Kondoz Province;
'Abdol Wahhab Safi, deputy minister of justice for civil and administrative affairs;
Mohammad Anwar Wahedi, deputy minister of justice for judicial and administrative affairs;
Mohammad Akram 'Abqari, member of the Supreme Judicial Council;
Sami'oddin Zhwand, deputy attorney general;
'Azizorrahman Sa'idi, chancellor of Kabul University;
'Abdorrahman Ya'qubi, assistant attorney general;
Dr Mahmud Habibi, adviser of the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice;
'Abdol Wahed Sarabi, adviser to the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice;
Dr Sona Ram, director of the Child Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health;
Dr Shir Aqa Harakat, mayor of Kabul;
Mohammad Wali Yosofi, dean of the law faculty of Kabul University;
Dr Mohammad Wafa Kish, editor in chief of ANIS daily;
Mohammad 'Ayan 'Ayan, editor in chief of the SAWR ENQELAB daily;
Eng Gol Nawaz, head of the National Oil Institute of the Ministries of Mines and Industries;
Dr Gholam Mohammad Salarzay, personnel director of the Ministry of Public Health
Miss 'Azizah, head of the Khalqi Women's Institute;
Miss Fawziyah, deputy head of the Khalqi Women's Institute;
Mrs Salamat Tolqon, director of kindergartens;
Shirin Afzal, head of the discipline center;
Dr 'Abdol Ghani, head of the Khalqi Youth Organization;
Mohammad Akbar Shafaq, head of the workers' union;
Dr Mohammad Rasul, dean of the science faculty of Kabul University;
Mohammad Gildi, director of the carpet exports;
Amir Mohammad, director general of the chamber of trade;
'Abdolhakim Malyar, deputy minister of commerce;
Dr Saydal Shah Polad, head of literature and linguistics at the Academy of Sciences;
Dr 'Adolhakim Helali, head of the Socialist Studies Department of the Academy of Sciences;
Dr Dawlat Mohammad Lodin, head of the Internal Pashto Research Center at the Academy of Sciences;
Wali Mohammad Balooh, editor of the SOKE magazine;
Gholam Faruq, head of the farmers' cooperative in Maywand District of Qandahar Province; and
Mohammad Asef Ahang, deputy director of the Afghan textiles.

This decree is effective as of the date of its issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

CASTRO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT AMIN

LD020520 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that on the occasion of the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a congratulatory message has been received from His Excellency Fidel Castro, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and the Government of the Republic of Cuba.

MEETING HELD IN KABUL IN SUPPORT OF AMIN

GF291815 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 79 GF

[Text] In support and confirmation of the resolution of the 16 September 1979 extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] regarding the appointment of Comrade Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a large and glorious meeting was held today at 1500 in Zarnegar Park by the noble people of the city of Kabul.

Participating in this meeting were secretaries, members of the city committees, party officials of the Kabul districts, members of Khalqi organizations, government officials, students and professors and thousands of city toilers.

Before the meeting, the participants staged glorious marches, starting in various parts of Kabul and ending at Zernegar Park, the meeting place.

The speakers at this majestic meeting expressed confidence in the further victories of the PDPA and delivered speeches about the people's welfare and the prosperity and blossoming of our beloved Afghanistan. They said: The resolution of the 16 September 1979 extraordinary plenum of the PDPA Central Committee has added further honor to the honors of our party. With this resolution, the PDPA once again has shown the people of the country and the world that we have a stong and unshakable belief in collective leadership.

After offering congratulations on the appointment of Hafizollah Amin as secretary general of the PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the speakers added that our struggling Comrade Hafizollah Amin, from the very first day, when he was alongside the struggling comrades in the defense lines of the class struggles, decided to become the bright torch on the revolutionary path of all of our people. It is now a source of pride for all toiling people of Afghanistan that they can live safely under the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice" and can freely express opinions in all matters relating to the country.

INDIA

LOK DAL WORKERS DEMAND POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

BK010709 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The working president of the Lok Dal [People's Party], Mr Raj Narain, has said that he would convey to the prime minister and the Election Commission his party workers' feeling in favor of postponing the Lok Sabha elections till next February in view of the acute drought conditions in various parts of the country. Mr Raj Narain told newsmen in Varanasi that party workers from various places in Uttar Pradesh have spoken of their difficulties. He, however, declined to give his own opinion on the issue of postponement.

Gandhi Calls for Elections

BK010711 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, said the drought condition required the holding of immediate elections because the newly elected government alone can alleviate the sufferings of the people in the affected areas. She said in Madras that the present government is incapable of doing anything for them.

DMK President Opposes Postponement

BK010713 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam] president has warned of a nationwide upsurge if the elections are postponed. He said that the postponement will endanger the constitutional stabilities of the schedule caste and schedule tribe.

Singh Opposes Postponement

BK010923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has made it categorically clear that neither he nor his government are in favor of any postponement of the Lok Sabha poll on account of the drought situation in large parts of the country.

In a statement issued in New Delhi today, Mr Charan Singh refuted the report in the press about the postponement of the poll being sought on account of the drought situation. He said even though the administrative machinery in many states would be under great strain to organize an election during a period of drought, so far as the central government is concerned it would like to hold the elections at the earliest practicable date and in any case not later than the first week of next January. The election calendar will have to be fixed by the Election Commission, the prime minister added.

CONGRESS TO HAVE COMMON MANIFESTO WITH LOK DAL

BK290901 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Congress Working Committee [CWC] has decided to have a separate poll symbol and a common manifesto between the Congress and the Lok Dal for the coming Lok Sabha elections.

At its meeting in New Delhi today, the CWC discussed the drought situation and urged the center to take immediate steps to tackle the situation. It also discussed the rising trend in prices and urged the government to take drastic measures to bring down prices. The working committee also considered various measures to revitalize the party at the center and in the states.

The CWC also reviewed the latest political situation in various states and authorized the president to deal with the problem of each state's organizational matters.

MRS GANDHI DENIES SECRET UNDERSTANDING WITH JANATA

BK301625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi has denied any secret agreement between the Congress-I and the Janata Party or the RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh]. She was addressing a Congress-I workers meeting in Madras today. Mrs Gandhi said her party faces a much bigger challenge now because both the Janata parties are opposing it.

On the question of her party having a poll adjustment with the DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham] whose government had been removed by her in 1976, she said Mr Karunanidhi's government was removed when its 5-year term was nearly over and her government did not think it had the authority to extend the term.

COMMUNIST PARTIES CLARIFY POSITION ON ELECTORAL ALLIANCES

BK290426 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] leader Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, has said that his party will support the Lok Dal, the Congress and others who join them from outside if they are returned to power. He urged the CPI-M, CPI and other leftist parties to come together after the elections to keep a vigil on the actions of the new government to put it on proper track if it goes wrong.

Meanwhile, the CPI general secretary, Mr C. Rajeshwara Rao, reiterated his party's decision not to have any alliance with the communal forces represented by the Janata Party or the authoritarian forces represented by Congress-I. Talking to newsmen in Madras, Mr Rao said the CPI would have no truck with any party which directly or indirectly had an alliance with the Janata or Congress-I.

CPI, CPI-M TO JOINTLY CONTEST ELECTIONS IN ASSAM

BK291249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The CPI [Communist Party of India] and the CPI-M [Marxist] in Assam will contest jointly the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections in the state. This was decided by the representatives of the two parties in Gauhati today. The spokesman of the CPI said later that the representatives of both the parties will meet in Gauhati soon to finalize their candidates.

JANATA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETS, RAM ADDRESS NOTED

BK301623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The national executive of the Janata Party today began discussions on the suggestions listed by the party's election manifesto drafting committee.

Briefing newsmen later, general secretary of the party, Mr Surendra Mohan, said that there was unanimity that the party must take a clear stand on defection, electoral reforms, implementation of specific programs of small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and the unemployed to fulfill its promise to eradicate poverty and unemployment.

Questions relating to women, youth, minorities and industrial workers were also touched upon. It was felt that the weaker sections and minorities in particular should be assured of a fair deal.

Mr Surendra Mohan said that the discussions were inconclusive and they will be resumed tomorrow. He said the election manifesto will be ready by the 10th of next month.

Summing up today's deliberation, the party's general secretary said that the emphasis was laid on fighting authoritarianism. A view was expressed, what he called, that defectors could not have succeeded in their conspiracy if the forces of instability and authoritarianism had not encouraged them. In reply to a question, Mr Surendra Mohan said that local poll adjustments will be discussed by the party's parliamentary board.

Addressing the executive, the Janata Party leader, Mr Jagjivan Ram, discounted rumors that he is joining the Congress-I and said such propaganda will not succeed. He said the propaganda has been launched by the Congress-I leaders deliberately because the wide traditional support which the Congress-I enjoyed has started eroding.

Mr Jagjivan Ram also said that both the Lok Dal and the Congress headed by Mr Devraj Urs had been shrinking in their areas of influence after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. He asserted that the Janata Party is now stronger than what it was at the time of the dissolution.

Mr Jagjivan Ram regretted that some sections are describing the Janata Party as communal, although not a single case of discrimination against the minorities had been brought forward. He reiterated that his party believes in guaranteeing the legitimate rights of all people including the minorities.

The party chief, Mr Chandra Shekhar, told the executive that he found wide support among the poor, the weaker sections and the intelligentsia for the Janata Party. He criticized the proposal to dismiss the Bhajan Lal ministry in Haryana. He said there is no justification for such a demand after the chief minister had received the mandate in the assembly.

Others who addressed the executive include Mr L. K. Advani, Mr H. M. Patel, Mr Madhu Dandavate and Mr B. P. Mandal.

DESAI CLAIMS JANATA RULE GOLDEN ERA; GANDHI DISAGREES

BK010715 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The former prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, claimed that the Janata rule was a golden opportunity in the recent history of the country. He told a meeting in Baroda that prices of essential commodities were almost stabilized, the law and order situation was under control and India's relations with neighboring countries became more cordial.

Mr Desai repudiated Mrs Gandhi's charge that Janata is dominated by communal forces. On the contrary, he blamed Mrs Gandhi and her supporters for communal disturbances during the Janata rule.

Mrs Gandhi has painted an entirely different picture. Addressing a meeting in Madras, she said that some basic ideas and values were lost with the exit of her government. She said the prices of essential commodities are rising, law and order is lacking and harijans [untouchables] and minorities are feeling helpless.

Mrs Gandhi said that for the first time in 30 years India has lost its place in world politics.

Mrs Gandhi has also opposed the proposed preventive detention law saying that it exposed the panic of the government. Talking to newsmen she expressed the fear that the law would be used to harass the party supporters.

Referring to the ban on company donations, she said the ruling coalition is taking donations from companies.

JAMIAT-I-ULEMA TO LAUNCH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

BK011319 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Hind is to launch a 2-week long civil disobedience movement in Delhi from tomorrow in support of its nine-point demand to improve the communal atmosphere in the country. Its president, Maulana (Asad Madani), told newsmen in New Delhi today that the first batch of Jamiat workers and supporters will court arrest in the capital tomorrow to attract the attention of all those believing in secularism and justice.

RAJ NARAIN THREATENS TO TAKE CONTROL OF PUBLIC MEDIA

BK201627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The working president of the Lok Dal, Mr Raj Narain, has blamed the mass media for giving what he called distorted news. He said the media was not fair in dissemination of news of his government. Mr Raj Narain was speaking to newsmen in Varanasi today. He said if necessary he will take charge of the public media for a brief period of 3 months. He said he cannot allow the media to be exploited by what he called persons committed to certain political parties.

All India Radio's correspondent says that AIR follows its usual policy of impartial, fair and balanced coverage of news events.

MISHRA LEAVES TO ATTEND UN SESSION 30 SEPTEMBER

BK300904 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr H. N. Mishra, left for New York this morning. He is to lead the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Mr Mishra is accompanied by the foreign secretary, Mr Jagat Mehta, and other senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr Mishra is likely to address the General Assembly on Wednesday.

LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK011252 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president and the prime minister have greeted the Chinese leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

In his message to Mr Ye Jianying, chairman, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Mr Sanjiva Reddy has expressed the hope that the relations between the countries will be strengthened in the coming years on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Mr Charan Singh, in his message to the Chinese Premier Mr Hua Guofeng, expressed the country's desire that relations between India and China will continue to improve.

PAKISTAN

ELECTION COMMISSION SETS REGISTRATION DEADLINE

BK291050 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Election Commission will receive applications for registration from political parties until tomorrow, during office hours. The deadline will end at 1430.

The secretary, Election Commission, told the Radio Pakistan representative today that the commission has already received applications for registration from more than 20 political parties, including the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party. He further pointed out that the latest amendment in the Political Parties Act provided that any party which did not submit its statement of accounts by the 18th of this month automatically stands deregistered.

As for the auditing of the accounts, the secretary, Election Commission, said the auditive reports are being received by the Election Commission from the accountant general, Pakistan revenues, almost daily. So far, about 14 reports have been received by them. He said all the auditive reports would be with the Election Commission before its meeting on the second of next month.

REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES REPORTED

BK010117 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Fifty-four political parties have applied for registration with the Election Commission by the deadline which ended this afternoon. The Election Commission will take up these applications at its meeting in Islamabad on Tuesday. The meeting will be held under the chairmanship of the chief elections commissioner, Mr Justice Mushtaq Hussain, and will be attended by all the four members and senior officers of the Election Commission.

The Election Commission has invited party heads and general secretaries to attend the meeting. They can also bring along with them one legal adviser.

Radio Pakistan's representative says that among the 54 political parties which have applied for registration are: Teherik-i-Istiqlal, Jamait-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan, Pakistan Muslim League-Gayum Group, Pakistan Muslim League-Chattha Group, Pakistan Muslim League-Forward Block, Pakistan Musawat Party, Progressive People's Party, Pakistan Shia Political Party and (Majlise Ehrare Islam). Eleven parties representing the minorities are also among the parties which have applied for registration. The secretary, Election Commission, told Radio Pakistan's representative this evening that the commission has also received applications for allotment of symbols to 41 political parties. The deadline for such application also ended today. The decision about the allotment of symbols would be taken by the Election Commission by Wednesday. At this meeting, too, party heads, general secretaries and their legal advisers can be present. The secretary, Election Commission, further told our representative that most of the audit reports in respect of the statement of accounts filed by 45 political parties have been received by the commission from the accountant general, Pakistan, revenue. He said all the reports will be with the Election Commission positively by tomorrow.

Meanwhile, reports received from a number of places indicated that candidates have started filing nomination papers in large number for elections to the national and the provincial assemblies. According to the election schedule the nominations are to be received up to 1200 on Tuesday.

JAMIAT-I-ULEMA REGISTERS FOR ELECTION UNDER PROTEST

BK301106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Pakistan [JUP] chief, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, has said his party has decided to get itself registered with the Election Commission under protest. He told the APP [Associated Press of Pakistan] in Karachi that the decision was taken today, and that (Pir Syed Barkat Ahmed Shah), senior vice president of the party, has been asked in Islamabad to get the required formalities completed.

He said JUP has accepted it initially only to insure continuity of the democratic process in the country.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CHATTHA GROUP APPLIES FOR REGISTRATION

BK010113 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Explaining the application for registration of his party, the secretary general of the Pakistan Muslim League, Chattha Group, Malik Mohammad Qasim, told a news conference in Rawalpindi today that they had applied for registration only to attain what he described as recognition for his party. He reiterated his party's stand that they would not take part in the forthcoming election under the proportional system.

PNA OPPOSES REGISTRATION OF PARTIES IN COMING POLLS

BK290150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 BK

[Text] The Central Council of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) has decided that its component parties will not seek registration. This was stated by the PNA chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, at a news conference in Lahore today while announcing the decisions of the Central Council of the alliance which met in Lahore yesterday.

The council resolved that it will not under any circumstances accept the postponement of the general elections. It also asked for the extension of the date by 10 days for the filing of nomination papers for the general elections. Maulana Mufti Mahmud said it is not possible for the political parties to invite applications from their candidates and select them in a democratic way in such a short period. We said it is all the more difficult for the PNA as it has to choose candidates from its component parties.

The council also asked for the lifting of restrictions on political activities. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Mian Tufail Mohammad, Prof Gafoor Ahmed and Mr S.M. Zafar were also present at the news conference.